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# Monthly Bulletin of AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

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## **Commodity Report**

### **RICE (No. 7)**

Seventh in the series of periodic Commodity Reports on rice prepared by the FAO Economics Division, this publication is based on information and statistics available to the end of November 1956.

It consists mainly of a review of developments during 1956 (production, international trade, and prices) and of the outlook for 1957, restricting itself to a more limited field than Report No. 6 of December 1955 which reviewed events of the ten-year period following the war.

One chapter of the Report sets forth the importance which foreign trade has for the rice economy of various countries by measuring the quantitative relationship of exports to production and of imports to consumption. Inter-relationship between main rice economies is illustrated in a special table giving rice shipments by source and destination for one prewar and six postwar years.

There is a brief account of intergovernmental consultations on economic aspects of rice during 1956, along with 20 pages of statistical tables in an appendix at the end of the Report.

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Economics Division - A. H. Boerma, Director  
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# MONTHLY BULLETIN OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

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## *8* SAMPLING METHODS AND CENSUSES \*

by S. S. ŽARKOVIĆ

One of the most striking features of statistical development in recent years is the rapid growth of interest in sampling methods and their application. The use of sampling has resulted in new practices and techniques in a number of fields and has considerably increased the possibilities open to modern statistics. At the same time it has, in many respects, brought with it quite novel problems in the field of actual statistical practice. These developments have created something like a new atmosphere over a large range of statistical activities. Agencies responsible for collecting and analyzing statistical data are introducing new types and ways of work and are adapting their organization accordingly; the importance of research and experimentation is steadily increasing; the need for professionals in many types of statistical work is becoming more evident.

The application of sampling methods in connection with censuses is perhaps one of the most important examples of the development referred to above. Experience accumulated to date in this field shows that the proper use of sampling methods can substantially enlarge census possibilities, for example, in the scope of censuses, in the accuracy of census figures, the speed of work, the rational use of available resources, etc. Indeed, the possibility of obtaining basic data, formerly and traditionally secured through a census, is now open even to those countries which have never taken a census. Moreover, those countries which have taken a census in the past can profitably use sampling methods for further improvement of their census techniques and for better exploitation of the resources available to them.

This paper describes the basic uses of sampling methods in censuses. Apart from its general im-

portance, the subject is also of considerable topical interest in view of the preparations already made in connection with the 1960 world censuses of population, agriculture, housing, etc. Undoubtedly, these census activities will be greatly influenced by the improvements in methodology effected in recent years.

### *The Sample Census as an Alternative to the Complete Enumeration Census*

Complete enumeration of all units, whatever these may be, presupposes the existence of an essential minimum of facilities, such as funds, professional personnel for the planning of the census and supervising field operations, sufficiently qualified enumerators, mapping material, machine tabulation equipment, etc. In some countries, one or more of these prerequisites may not be available, and therefore complete enumeration may not be practicable. If, in such cases, it is desired to obtain the basic information, the use of sampling methods as an alternative to complete enumeration may provide a very feasible approach. Sampling methods are sufficiently flexible and can usually be adapted even to very inconvenient conditions for census taking. Some possibilities for their more or less efficient application almost always exist, even in countries where no cadastral survey has been made, where the borders of the administrative or other units are hardly identifiable, where qualified enumerators are scarce, available funds are only moderate, etc.

For these reasons sampling methods were already used in the 1950 World Census of Agriculture. The more developed countries, with advanced statistical organization and experience, took a census by complete enumeration, covering in some respects a more detailed program than is proposed for the 1960 agricultural census. Canada and the United States are examples. Many of the other statistically more developed countries did not go so far. They

\* This paper incorporates the conclusions drawn from long discussions that the author has had with Messrs. F. Dovring, P.L. Sherman, C.P.G.J. Smit, and particularly with Mr. P.V. Sukhatne, Chief of the Statistics Branch, Economics Division of FAO. The author expresses his indebtedness to all of them.

also took the complete census but the scope was more limited, varying from country to country. The third group consisted mostly of underdeveloped countries which, for many reasons, were not able to carry out a complete enumeration. Some of these did not participate in the census, while others took a sample census. Sample censuses were taken in Ceylon, Turkey, Ecuador, Jamaica, Nigeria and the Cameroons, Southern Rhodesia and Tanganyika. The use of sampling methods made it possible for these countries to secure important data on agriculture not otherwise obtainable.

In considering the use of the sample census as an alternative to complete enumeration it must be clearly recognized that a sample census inevitably sacrifices some information in comparison with a properly conducted complete enumeration census because it does not usually make possible sufficiently precise estimates for small administrative units. Moreover, it is not suitable for very detailed cross classifications sometimes needed in regional studies. Nor can these disadvantages of the use of sampling methods be overcome by increasing the size of the sample without running into the very difficulties of the complete enumeration census which sampling is intended to avoid. Any decision on a sample census should, therefore, take into account both its disadvantages and advantages. In practice this usually involves some reduction of the scope of sample censuses and the preparation of estimates for larger administrative units. These limitations have to be accepted in some cases as the only way to secure basic census information. If properly planned, however, the use of sampling methods does not necessarily mean a drastic reduction of the scope of the census or a serious impairment of the possibility of obtaining data for different regions within a country. A few examples from the 1950 census will suffice to illustrate the point. In the Ceylon sample census, the following items were covered: identification of household, main agricultural activity of the holder, tenure, land utilization, types of crops on arable land, number of livestock, animal and machine power used, extent of irrigated land and amount of irrigation works, labor employed in the holding, etc. In Turkey, not only was the scope still broader, but the estimates were obtained for several regions. The following groups of items were included: household situation (i.e., persons living in the household, basic information on the farm labor employed), tenure of farms, form of tenure and share-cropping, animal labor utilized, types of crops raised, area planted, amount of crops (including fresh fruit) harvested, number of forest trees, number and different types of livestock, agricultural machinery used, etc.

It is clear from these examples alone that the scope of sample censuses need not compare unfavorably with that covered by many censuses employing complete enumeration. Moreover, experience has shown that, for at least a number of purposes, sufficiently precise regional estimates can be obtained by using moderate size samples. Thus, the limitations referred to above are not, in principle, an obstacle to the use of a sample census; they call, rather, for a compromise based on a study of all the relevant facts.

### ***Combined Use of Complete Enumeration and the Sample Census***

Another procedure that attracted much interest in recent years is the combined use of the complete enumeration and the sample survey. The aim here is to obtain information on certain additional items, or on some items that cannot be covered by the complete enumeration, usually because the data collected would otherwise be insufficiently accurate. Such a combination was first used in the 1940 United States Census of Population in which answers to some questions were asked from all the persons to be enumerated while the answers to a number of additional questions were asked only from a sample of these persons.

One reason for the use of such a combination is the reduction of the total cost of a census. If the census program is large and the enumerators are used to collect information in the field, considerable time and money may be needed. If, in this case, a number of questions are included instead in a sample census, taken simultaneously with the complete enumeration and by the same enumerators, the savings achieved may be considerable. This also helps to reduce the number of enumerators, a factor which may have a substantial bearing on the accuracy of census figures.

Another, but quite different, reason for adopting a combination of the complete enumeration census and a sample census emerges when, under given conditions, complete enumeration may not provide satisfactory answers to some questions. For example, in a number of underdeveloped countries farmers are unable to give accurate data on the total area of their farms and on area under different crops. These items are, of course, among the basic census information needed. A convenient way of securing the necessary data might well be to take a holdingwise full enumeration for other census items and a sample census for those concerning area. By using only a sample of farms for area items, more refined methods can be applied for obtaining sufficiently accurate data, such as measurements on the field, recourse to cadastral records, etc. The cost per farm of collecting information on area in this way would, of course, be

far higher than in the case of the usual complete enumeration procedure. However, since only a sample of farms is used and the amount of processing reduced accordingly, the total cost of the information obtained in this way is not necessarily greater than that of information obtained through a regular census. The net gain would be sufficiently accurate figures that could not be had otherwise.

Methodologically, the combination of a complete enumeration census and a sample census may be planned in different ways. If all the enumerators are believed sufficiently qualified to obtain the information on the sample census program, reduction in cost would be a primary objective. In this case the sample can be selected in a systematic way, i.e., by using, say, every  $n^{\text{th}}$  unit to get information on items in the sample census program. If, on the other hand, only specially trained enumerators are able to collect the data desired, as in the example mentioned above where actual measurements are involved, the combination of methods may be so designed that the sample census program is carried out by such enumerators only on a certain number of areas selected as sampling units. In this case only a small part of the total number of enumerators need be properly trained for the execution of more complex duties.

The combination referred to was used recently in several censuses. In addition to the 1940 United States Census of Population, referred to earlier, it was used in the United States in the 1945 Census of Agriculture and the 1950 Census of Population, Agriculture and Housing. Other countries that have made use of this procedure are: Canada, Finland, France, and Japan. In the United States Census of Agriculture, data on labor force, farm expenditures, value of land and buildings, equipment, facilities, etc., were so obtained. In Canada, the sample census items concerned farm expenditure, incidence of mortgages, and production of milk. In Japan, the additional questions were to secure certain data needed for the analysis of the agricultural situation, e.g., the quantity of produce sold, borrowings by the holder, rate of interest on debts, and amount of deposits held with agricultural co-operatives.

The combination of these methods of collecting data is of great relevance to modern needs for more information. In many countries the statistical information required on different aspects of social and economic activities is constantly expanding. Consequently, the number of items for inclusion in the program of censuses is becoming more and more a serious problem. This combination of the two methods may, in some cases, be a convenient way of meeting the growing needs within a reasonable level of expenditure.

### **Pretesting**

Pretesting refers to certain studies preceding censuses, i.e., those which are planned with the aim of finding the optimum solution to some problems for which, theoretically, several alternative procedures are possible. The basic idea of pretesting is to avoid guess work in making decisions and to proceed as much as possible on the basis of facts or experimentally proved data.

Pretesting has been used for a long time, but in its earlier applications it differed greatly from the more modern approach to this problem. Older pretesting surveys were limited in their scope because of the non-existence of adequate theory; decisions based on their results were often rough and approximate; comparison of different methods and procedures was possible only in cases of clear evidence. Modern approaches are much more ambitious. They are based on the theory of sampling and design of experiments. The relative efficiency of alternative methods and procedures can thus often be tested with high precision. Therefore, modern pretesting procedures are more objective; they permit a better exploitation of the resources available, and, consequently, better adaptation of census techniques and practices to the conditions prevailing in a given country.

Experience so far available indicates that there are many occasions during the census preparation on which a recourse to experimentation is needed. Reference has been made to the possibility of combining the complete enumeration with sample surveys in order to improve the accuracy of data or to obtain the information at reasonable cost by employing the available enumerators. But in arriving at a decision as to the items that should be included in the program of the sample census questions of the following nature arise: What performance can be expected from the enumerators available? What are the census items on which sufficiently accurate answers cannot be obtained under the conditions prevailing? How much time is needed to get information by using a different method? Instead of using guesses and subjective opinions in answering these questions, the modern approach is to perform some experiments in the field and compile objective evidence to bear upon the decisions involved.

In some cases, pretesting surveys were taken on a purposively selected sample because the object in view was to concentrate the experiments on certain characteristic points having particular importance for the study of some specific census procedures. Thus, in Canada, during the preparations for the 1950 census, the pretesting surveys were taken early in 1949 in different regions of the country selected on a non-random basis. The country was



first divided into rural and urban areas. In the rural area, the farms were then selected in such a way that the sample included those specialized in the production of wheat, vegetables, livestock, dairy products and poultry. In addition, within each of these types of farming, several categories of farms were taken into the sample, ranging from purely commercial ones on one extreme to those producing for their own consumption on the other. In this way, questions referring to irrigation and drainage were asked in the regions where they were appropriate; the questions on fisheries were tested on the Atlantic coast, etc.

For some testings, a non-random sample of farms, or whatever other unit is chosen, may do very well but for some purposes the use of random samples is necessary. This is primarily true in cases where quantitative estimates are needed for the comparisons of different methods, the evaluation of the efficiency of some alternative procedures, etc. A typical example of such a situation is the evaluation of the magnitude of the response-errors on some census items. This kind of information may have a great importance in reaching a decision as to what method is to be used for a particular group of census questions. If it is found, for example, that data on area and yield are insufficiently accurate for practical purposes, the normal method of collecting these data by interviewing farmers may be successfully replaced in some cases by introducing objective methods, such as measuring the area of particular fields or using crop-cutting experiments for the estimation of the rate of yield. But even in cases where these objective methods are used, some pretesting surveys are still needed to eliminate or reduce the magnitude of some biases that are likely to appear in this field if the work is not conducted carefully through all stages.

The most important problems studied so far by pretesting surveys are the following:

- (a) applicability and adequateness of concepts and definitions,
- (b) wording of questions,
- (c) relative merits of different systems of enumeration (mail, interview, etc.),
- (d) cost of different phases of census operations,
- (e) decisions on alternative types of census questionnaire,
- (f) performance of the enumerators and the determination of the intensity of their training,
- (g) testing of the alternative plans for editing and coding,
- (h) appropriateness of the tabulation plans,
- (i) timing of census operations, etc.

It goes without saying that the scope of pretesting surveys will vary from one country to another according to the amount of experience available from previous censuses and the conditions under which the census is taken. Less developed countries will have to pay particular attention to pretesting surveys as they would enable them to find with assurance the proper solution to many census problems hitherto untackled owing to lack of previous experience. Experience in some highly developed countries has also shown that pretesting surveys are not less important in other countries because, if properly designed, their results facilitate rational planning of census operations, which always contain some new element completely disregarded in previous experiences. It should also be remembered that rational planning of major statistical operations like censuses is a modern necessity, especially since statistical activities have to be taken increasingly into account in national budgets.

### **Post-Enumeration Surveys**

In recent years, statisticians have increasingly emphasized the problem of the quality of their data. Experiments and studies have proved that data collected in different censuses and sample surveys are not necessarily accurate. Very often they are seriously biased. In some cases the magnitude of the biases in the data obtained has been found to be very high.

The biases inherent in the data collected have different sources. Two main types will be mentioned here:

- (a) biases due to errors in the coverage, and
- (b) response-errors.

As to the first type, it is well known that the circumstances of census taking are such that some units may be omitted (under-enumeration) and others enumerated twice or more (over-enumeration). If either of these two errors occurs, the consequences on census totals may be very serious. Even if they are in opposite directions, the effects may not necessarily be negligible. The usual result is overwhelming under-enumeration. In the 1951 Indian Census of Population it was discovered that for every 1,000 persons enumerated 11 were omitted. In the 1950 United States Census of Population the percentage of omissions was evaluated at 2.3, and the percentage of persons erroneously included at 0.9; thus the net error in the coverage was found to be 1.4 percent of the total population as determined by the census. In the 1945 United States Census of Agriculture the number of farms omitted was evaluated at 14 per-

cent and those erroneously included at 3 percent.<sup>1</sup> In the 1950 United States Census of Agriculture<sup>2</sup> the following percentages of net under-enumeration were found:

Item	Percentage of under-enumeration
Number of farms . . . . .	5.1
Land in farms (acres) . . . . .	2.0
Crop land harvested (acres) . . . . .	2.1
Maize harvested (acres) . . . . .	1.3
Wheat harvested (acres) . . . . .	1.6
Cotton harvested (acres) . . . . .	7.9
Hen eggs sold (dozens) . . . . .	2.4

The experiences gained by other countries from special studies of the coverage are very similar and show that even in countries with a long statistical tradition the biases of this type are much greater than formerly believed.

Response-errors appear for many different reasons. In some cases, the persons questioned do not know what the right answers should be and therefore are likely to make errors in answering. Another situation in which this sort of bias very often appears is found in agricultural surveys when statistical data are thought by respondents to be connected with income or similar taxes. In such cases respondents may consciously change their answers. To the same group belong prestige biases, memory biases, biases having their source in question wording, in the type of questionnaire, etc.

Nowadays, it is both unwise and unnecessary to let all these errors operate and impair statistical results without any control. Pretesting affords a preventive method for protecting the quality of census data. By pretesting it becomes possible to select procedures, in the preparatory stage of a survey, that most conveniently take into account different types of errors. But even if reduced to a minimum during pretesting, biases still appear (as the figures presented earlier show). It has become customary, therefore, to check their magnitude by special control surveys. These are usually called "post-enumeration surveys" because they are mostly taken after the regular enumeration is completed.

Post-enumeration surveys have two primary functions. The first is to disclose to the users of statistical data the accuracy attained and the degree of reliance they can place upon them. The second concerns statisticians as persons responsible for the improvement of the methods they use. Post-enumeration surveys give evidence of the quality

level attained by using certain methods. If properly designed, they can also reveal the deficiencies in the methods used, identify their weak points, and show the way to the solutions of the accuracy problems. Thus, the post-enumeration surveys can be profitably used for detecting these fields in the whole system of the census methodology where further studies are needed. This is especially important where pretesting has not been previously applied. In such cases the post-enumeration survey provides an excellent opportunity of securing basic information for the improvement of future techniques. Even if some methods and procedures were tested in the field during preparations, this function of post-enumeration surveys should not be overlooked, because, while pretesting is often limited to some basic problems, post-enumeration checking, if applied, can sometimes be extended to a large number of the census items and to a large number of different administrative or other units.

Post-enumeration surveys have proved equally important in both more and less developed countries because errors and biases exist in both cases. Their importance for less developed countries hardly needs emphasis, in view of their lack of experience in census problems. Post-enumeration surveys provide an effective means for acquainting them with the details of their difficulties. In this way, progress in building up census concepts, definitions, and adequate methods could be more rapid than was the case in the past with other countries.

### *The Use of Sampling Methods in Tabulation*

The processing and publication of census data require, in general, a great deal of time. Where modern machines are not available, years may pass before the census data can be published, in which case there is a danger that the data may then have an historic interest only. To avoid this danger, which is very real in less developed countries where little or no funds are available for modern tabulation equipment, sampling methods were profitably used in some of the recent censuses to prepare advance or early estimates of basic census items, or to meet the occasional requirements for quick results in certain basic census data.

It should be kept in mind, moreover, that the availability of modern equipment for machine tabulation does not necessarily guarantee the processing of census data in a short period of time. The 1951 Great Britain Census of Population is an illustration of this situation. The modern machines for tabulation were available, but it was nevertheless found that the final census results would not be ready before three or four years. To meet urgent needs for presenting census data in some

<sup>1</sup> A. Ross Eckler and Leon Fritsker, "Measuring the Accuracy of Enumerative Surveys," *Bull. Intern. Stat. Inst.*, 1951, Vol. XXXIII, Part. IV.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Bureau of the Census; *U.S. Census of Agriculture: 1950, Vol. II, General Report, Statistics by Subjects*, Washington, D.C., 1952.



detail, it was found necessary under the existing conditions to reduce the amount of material to be processed. Therefore, a 1 percent sample was selected and the material involved tabulated in a relatively short period of time. Thus a considerable number of tables have been made available for public use before the final results are ready.

The first use of sampling methods in tabulation is therefore the preparation of advanced or early estimates. Secondly, sampling methods are used for purposes of partial tabulation of a census. There are very often some groups of items in connection with which tabulation is not required for small administrative divisions. In such cases, sampling methods are very appropriate for obtaining the desired estimates with small sampling errors. This procedure was used in several recent censuses of population because for some data, such as literacy, education, the breakdown of the population according to branches of industry, etc., information was not needed for small administrative units. The tabulation of such items by means of sampling methods leads in some cases to important economies.

Thirdly, in some recent censuses sampling methods were successfully used for the preparation of cross-classification tables. As is well known, the preparation of such tables on the basis of complete tabulation is costly and time consuming. The use of sampling methods can economize in both these respects, provided the number of classes for which cross classification is needed is a moderate one.

The fourth type of use of sampling methods in this field is the sample tabulation of all the census items. This is an exceptional case because the complete enumeration is usually followed by a complete tabulation of at least some basic items. But experience has shown that sometimes unexpected events make a complete tabulation impossible. In such a situation the use of sampling methods represents the only way out. Two examples suffice for illustration. In Thailand, the census was taken in November 1950, but the machines for the mechanical tabulation were not available on the date planned for the beginning of processing. Therefore, complete tabulation was impossible and, in order to release the census information within the time schedule prepared before the enumeration started, sample tabulation was started late in 1952.

A similar situation arose in Turkey. The census was taken in 1950, but until the end of the following March only modest progress was made in tabulation. The reasons were the lack of adequate personnel and of accommodation for the punch card equipment. Since, on the other hand, the country's need for the census data was very urgent, the decision was made to continue with sample

tabulation of all the census items. The tabulation was performed in two stages. The first tabulation ended in estimates for some large geographic regions only; the second, performed on the basis of a larger sample, gave estimates for 60 provinces.

If sampling methods were not available, the efforts and the money put in these two censuses would probably have been lost. Similar cases may again occur in some countries in connection with the 1960 World Census of Agriculture. The possibility of preserving the census results for public use by means of sampling methods should therefore be kept in mind.

### *Quality Control of Processing*

The basic phases of processing are editing, coding, punching, and verification. The greatest part of the budget allotted for processing is spent on carrying the work through these phases. In this type of statistical activities, as in all others connected with the census, errors again appear. This is to be expected, since censuses usually contain millions of schedules, each with a large number of questions. Modern statistical standards require that they be kept within reasonable limits so that they do not impair the over-all quality of the census results.

In controlling the quality of processing, the statistician has to find an economic system of checking which will safeguard the census results from possible errors in processing, within the limit of reasonable expenditure. In other words, the problem is to find the limit beyond which it is no longer worthwhile to insist on further improvement of processing operations. In this connection the extent to which census data contain errors independent of processing, such as errors in the completeness of enumeration, response errors, etc., is of the greatest relevance. If the rate of these errors is high, an increase in the costs of improving the quality of processing cannot be justified beyond an ascertained point, because it would have little effect on the further improvement of the over-all accuracy of census results. Ideal quality processing is not worth the large cost involved if the incoming material already contains serious biases.

Sampling methods may be a very useful means, in some cases, in achieving quality control at economic cost. One concrete example will be given here as an illustration. In the 1950 United States Census of Population, Housing and Agriculture, processing had to deal with questionnaires for about 150 million persons, 40 million dwelling units, and 6 million farms. This involved approximately 250 million punch cards. The traditional way of checking the quality of punching is to verify all

the cards. Such a verification is expensive and, if done, would have cost approximately 5 million dollars. To reduce this expenditure, sampling methods were applied to check the quality of punching. The principles of industrial quality control were used and records were kept of the performance of each particular operator. Those who were producing a poor quality were removed from punching; lots of cards with a high rate of errors were submitted to a complete verification. The total cost of this system of checking quality of punching was in the neighborhood of 25-30 percent of the amount that would have been spent had the control been performed on the traditional basis.

The example given here refers to savings achieved in only one of the possible fields of application of sampling methods in checking quality of processing. Other examples could be mentioned, such as those from India, in which sampling methods were used, among other purposes, for checking quality of computational work. The aim of the checking was similar to the above example from the United States, because the records kept during the check made it possible to detect poor quality workers and remove them from the work.

The application of sampling methods in checking quality of processing is at its early stages and much remains to be done. There are, of course, many other aspects besides those mentioned above, such as quality checking of editing, coding, etc. In these phases, errors also appear that are independent of errors committed in other stages. Again, there is also the important problem of how to integrate quality control of processing with the quality of the work performed during the stages prior to the processing itself. In considering measures for checking quality of processing, it must be borne in mind that, whatever the measures proposed, they can hardly be justified without taking into account the quality of the work done during the previous stages. As already explained, imposing high quality standards on processing has little meaning if the census material contains a high rate of under-enumeration and, in addition, considerable response biases. Attention is therefore drawn not only to the manifold possibilities of applying sampling methods in checking quality of processing, but also to the fact that the actual experience in this field is very inadequate. It is hoped that new light will be thrown on many of these problems during the studies to be made for the quality control of the 1960 censuses.

### *Censuses and the Problem of Change*

Elsewhere in this paper some reasons have been presented as to why it may be preferable to take

a sample census of some items instead of a census by complete enumeration. In the subsequent part of this section further reasons are indicated that may strengthen a country's interest in the application of sampling methods as a means of obtaining information either in combination with the complete enumeration or as an alternative.

It is recognized that complete enumeration gives the picture of the phenomena covered by the program in the light of the situation which exists on the census day. For characteristics not subject to large variations, seasonal or of some other kind, the information obtained by the census has its practical value irrespective of season and, in some cases, for a long period of time. In agricultural censuses, such data are usually the total number of farms, their distribution by size, by land utilization, etc. However, in every country there are usually some items on the census program whose interest is not so much related to one point of time, but in the change from one date to another, from one season to another. Agricultural population is usually an example. In some countries it may be more important to obtain information on seasonal variations of the number of employed persons than on their total number on any specific date. The same may hold for livestock. If the census is taken in winter, as many countries do for convenience, the figures obtained usually show a minimum situation. It may therefore be important to know the magnitude of seasonal variations in the number of livestock. In a less developed country, in which a large part of the agricultural production is used for farm consumption and data are not available on slaughtering because only a very small part of the livestock is killed in slaughterhouses, census figures, regardless of the date on which the census is taken, cannot satisfy a great number of needs, for example, the computation of the national income. In this instance, estimates are needed on that part of the production used for farm consumption or reproduction. This also applies to nutrition studies which necessitate knowledge of livestock used for consumption on the farms.

Successive sampling surveys are a very convenient method for obtaining information on changes of these kinds. In other words, countries may require, in addition to the census, some supplementary surveys taken on significant dates during the year. The procedure will vary according to possibilities. Some will probably take a census of large scope and complete the data needed with the results of some additional surveys designed simply to get information on changes. Others may restrict the scope of their census in order to have more funds available for successive sampling surveys. On the other hand, it is also possible

that a number of countries may completely abandon the idea of full enumeration censuses. This may be the solution in countries where the need for data on changes is overriding and where, in addition, other reasons strongly favor the use of the sample census rather than complete enumeration. For example, the difficulties of getting accurate information, such as data on land utilization, area harvested, yield of different crops, etc., may be particularly great. In such cases a sample census with holdingwise enumeration may be necessary to procure the basic data on the program of the agricultural census, while one or more surveys may be needed to cover changes in livestock, the number and composition of the agricultural labor force; the area harvested, the yield, and other similar items where objective measurement and checking procedures are necessary if reliable figures are aimed at.

In preparing the census, these possibilities have to be borne in mind.

#### ***Comments on the General Approach to the Use of Sampling Methods***

It was shown earlier that sampling methods can be used in a number of ways in connection with censuses, so as to fit different requirements and conditions. The question arises as to how to determine the scope of the use of sampling methods within the conditions given.

It is clear that a general answer to this question is not possible. Here only some ideas will be presented that may be useful in attempting to find a solution to the problem.

The first point to be considered is the scope of a country's needs for statistical data on agriculture and the type of presentation of these data. By "scope" we mean here the number of items that should constitute the program of the census, and by "type of presentation," the breakdown of the whole information by administrative units.

The type of presentation itself may be decisive in some cases for later decisions. Complete enumeration of all the units, say households, makes it possible to tabulate data by administrative units regardless of their size, and obtain detailed cross classifications as well. If the needs of the country call for such a presentation of census data, this would be a compelling reason for adopting, in principle, the idea of the complete enumeration census. But even in this case, before a final decision is reached, further examination is needed of other factors that may influence a decision. If, on the other hand, this kind of need does not exist, i.e., data are required only for large administrative units and with broad cross classifications, there is a strong presumption in favor of the sample census.

No doubt the sample census may sacrifice some possibilities for regional studies, but better prospects of getting accurate data, the employment of sufficiently qualified enumerators, and the possibilities of making savings, etc., might be a worthwhile compensation for this sacrifice.

If a complete enumeration is needed, the following two points have to be taken into account:

- (a) the possibility of getting sufficiently accurate data,
- (b) the possibility of embarking upon a complete enumeration from the point of view of budget, personnel, and other resources needed.

For countries with no previous experience of these matters, the best way to determine the implications of these two points for the complete enumeration is to study the problem experimentally, by means of measurements and necessary checks in the field. For this purpose a tentative census program should be prepared and tested in the field, if possible under the same conditions as those in which the census will be taken. This should comprise:

- (a) checking the accuracy of answers obtained, either by measurement or by the use of supplementary control questions, search for documents, etc., and
- (b) keeping records of all the details needed to obtain information on the performance of enumerators and costs of particular census operations.

On the basis of the results of such a survey, evaluation of the costs of a complete enumeration census can be made and it can be seen whether a complete enumeration is financially practicable. If the costs are prohibitive, a sample census is the only alternative.

A study of the biases due to response errors can also influence the decision to take a complete enumeration. If the data involve a rather high rate of error, both in coverage and in response, this fact alone may in some cases be taken as a reason in favor of the sample census, since the latter is likely to result in more accurate information owing to better selected and better trained enumerators. *Prima facie*, many less developed countries may be expected to give preference to sample censuses.

The most frequent result of such studies in many countries will be that some answers or some groups of answers only are inaccurate, such as data on land utilization, areas under different crops, yields, etc. In such cases complete enumeration may be planned only for items on which sufficiently



accurate answers are expected while the others may be reserved for one or more sample censuses, including sample surveys on successive occasions, where required. This means an increase of the total cost of the census, more than counterbalanced, however, by the high quality of data and the opportunity to obtain information on changes.

In making decisions as to whether a complete enumeration or sample census should be taken and what items should be put on the program of the census, some thought should also be given to data available from other sources. This may bring to light new facts which may help in making final decisions. For example, a number of countries have good cadastral records and summaries showing not only the total area by administrative units, but also the area of these units broken down into categories of land utilization. A similar situation may exist for some other items, for example, irrigation and drainage. Large-scale works and projects in this field are in many countries supported or completely carried out by the State. The competent government agency will in each case have data on the total area under irrigation and drainage, on systems used for drainage, etc. Data on these items often exist independently of statistical purposes. A similar situation may exist for items like fertilizers, fishery products, wood products, agricultural technology, etc., since they are of such great commercial and industrial importance that basic data are always collected, usually in several places. The existence of such data may therefore influence decisions as to the type of census to be taken. If some information on a number of items is known from independent sources while on some others inaccurate answers are expected, a sample census may be the best solution. Here again, certain sacrifices of information may be inevitable, but the advantages may well be decisive.

If, despite these considerations, the decision is in favor of a census by complete enumeration, sampling methods still remain as an effective means of broadening the scope of the census through additional items, the answers on which should be collected only from a sample of holdings. The same holds for post-enumeration surveys and the use of sampling methods in tabulation work.

When a sample census is decided upon to obtain the information needed, other techniques can often be used also. A description of other possibilities is, however, beyond the scope of this paper.

### *Comments on the Use of Sampling Methods*

Earlier in this paper, the fields of application of sampling methods in connection with censuses have been described in a general way. The problem of how sampling methods should be used in order to achieve the results needed is a separate question. The advantage earlier described of the application of sampling methods are theoretical possibilities capable of full realization in a given case, only if proper use is made of available theory. At this point difficulties may start in many countries. The efficient use of sampling methods requires a good knowledge of the theory of sampling and skill in its application. Knowledge of theory is indispensable because otherwise the resulting practice will be poor or restricted to the application of a few basic principles that often do not allow the elaboration of efficient designs. On the other hand, skill in practical work is necessary because theory alone is not enough to enable all the details available to be taken into account and integrated into a design leading to the efficient solution of the problem under study. This obstacle to the broader use of sampling methods may be of particular relevance in a wider exploitation of sampling methods in the 1960 World Census of Agriculture. Some countries may clearly see the advantages of sampling procedures but will hesitate to take any decision as to their application along the lines described here because they lack the professional personnel for the preparation of the designs involved. There is, therefore, a risk that some countries may be left without census results while others may take the census in a way that does not correspond either to their needs or to contemporary statistical standards. This problem is very intimately connected with the program of work of international organizations in the field of statistics. It is therefore hoped that the methodological improvements of the 1960 censuses will considerably reflect the possibilities offered by the present status of the theory.

## Commodity Notes

### COARSE GRAIN - WORLD TRADE IN 1955/56<sup>1</sup>

Supplies of coarse grain (barley, oats, maize, millet and sorghum) were again plentiful and world exports increased by 16 percent during the past trading season (July 1955-June 1956), reaching 15.0 million tons as compared with 12.9 million tons in 1954/55. Exports of all coarse grain except oats increased. The increase in maize exports was slight, but exports of millet and sorghum, as well as those of barley, rose substantially. The United States exported 7.4 million tons during the last trading year, or 3.5 million tons more than in 1954/55, furnishing about 50 percent of the total world trade in coarse grain. A considerable amount was marketed under Title 1 of United States Public Law 480 which authorizes the sale of surplus commodities against local currencies.

Exports of *barley* during 1955/56 expanded by about 17 percent. The increase was mainly due to larger exports from the United States, which sold in the international market 2.1 million tons in 1955/56 as against 0.9 million tons in 1954/55. Thus, last year the United States was the world's largest exporter of barley, a situation which had not occurred since 1950/51. Shipments from Canada were smaller than the year before. Australia maintained its exports, while Argentina increased them slightly over the 1954/55 figure. The remaining exporters supplied less than in the previous year. Exports from Iraq and Syria are estimated at only about 200,000 tons, as against 900,000 tons in 1954/55; Algeria and Morocco also reduced their shipments, but this was slightly offset by increased exports from Denmark and Turkey. An interesting development in 1955/56, reflecting the large outturn of the country's 1955 crop, was the export of 200,000 tons of barley by the United Kingdom to continental Europe, mainly to Belgium. European countries imported about 4.3 million tons of barley in 1955/56, 200,000 tons (5 percent) more than in the previous year. Out of this quantity, 130,000 tons were shipped to Eastern Europe, of which 100,000 tons to Czechoslovakia. All European countries imported larger quantities during the past trade year, except the United Kingdom, which took 500,000 tons less, and Denmark, whose imports declined by 130,000 tons. Japan increased its imports of barley from

490,000 tons in 1954/55 to 730,000 tons in 1955/56.

World trade in *oats* in 1955/56 was maintained at the same level as in the year before. Canadian exports, which in previous years dominated the world market, suffered a sharp decline. Here, too, principally as a reflection of strong surplus disposal measures, the United States replaced Canada as the main exporting country, increasing its shipments from 180,000 tons in 1954/55 to 370,000 tons in 1955/56. Shipments from Argentina declined, while Australia exported three times more, reaching a total of 170,000 tons.

Shipments of *maize* showed a less pronounced increase, rising from about 5.35 million tons in 1954/55 to 5.5 million tons. Exports from the United States — the largest exporter — increased sharply, reaching 3.0 million tons against 2.0 million tons in the previous season. While the Union of South Africa doubled its exports to over 800,000 tons, those from Argentina continued to fall, amounting to only 430,000 tons. Exports from Eastern European countries, mainly Hungary and Romania, increased by 100,000 tons. There was also a slight increase in shipments from British African countries, which supplied about 200,000 tons. Nearly 90 percent of total maize shipments in 1955/56 were directed to European countries, which imported 4.6 million tons.

The largest relative increase in exports of coarse grain during the 1955/56 season occurred in *sorghum and millets*. Shipments reached the highest known level with over 2.1 million tons as compared with 1.2 million tons in the previous year. Relatively small quantities were marketed before the war: in 1934-38 world exports averaged only 600,000 tons. This figure included 300,000 tons shipped from China, whose exports were subsequently reduced to negligible quantities, except in 1950 and 1951. In postwar years, the United States has been the leading exporter and in 1955/56 supplied over 1.8 million tons - 90 percent of total world exports. Exporters in the Near East and Australia supplied less than in the previous year, while exports from Africa were maintained at the same level. Europe imported 1.9 million tons of sorghum and millets as against 0.8 million tons in the previous year. All European countries purchased larger quantities, the United Kingdom importing 300,000 tons more. However, European countries re-exported about 100,000 tons during the last trading year.

<sup>1</sup> This note is based on *World Grain Trade Statistics (Exports by Source and Destination)*, 1954/55 and 1955/56, FAO, Rome, mimeographed, November 1956.



Table 1. — World Exports of Coarse Grain, July 1954-June 1955 and July 1955-June 1956<sup>1</sup>

Country	Barley		Oats		Maize		Sorghum and Millets		Total	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Thousand metric tons										
Argentina.....	377	642	290	180	1 779	428	40	30	2 486	1 280
Australia.....	428	478	52	174	12	5	61	40	553	697
Canada.....	1 667	1 354	402	102	12	45	10	10	2 091	1 511
United States.....	864	2 130	182	372	1 950	3 040	890	1 847	3 886	7 389
Total.....	3 336	4 604	926	828	3 753	3 518	1 001	1 927	9 016	10 877
Denmark.....	81	265	23	60	—	—	2	21	106	346
Eastern Europe <sup>2</sup> .....	30	30	—	—	290	395	—	13	320	438
U.S.S.R. <sup>3</sup> .....	—	90	—	20	20	50	—	—	20	160
Iraq.....	533	*180	—	—	—	—	25	...	558	190
Syria.....	359	*20	—	—	2	—	22	...	383	30
Turkey.....	20	254	—	15	—	—	3	5	23	274
Algeria.....	110	7	6	—	1	—	—	—	117	7
Morocco.....	526	354	73	6	79	101	26	30	654	491
Union of South Africa.....	...	1	...	28	475	821	...	15	495	865
Others.....	305	395	92	143	730	665	91	119	1 218	1 322
TOTAL.....	5 300	6 200	1 080	1 100	5 350	5 550	1 180	2 150	12 910	15 000

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary. — <sup>2</sup>Figures for the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe are based on trade returns of importing countries; no account is taken of trade within this group, owing to lack of data. — <sup>3</sup>Estimated.

### LONG VEGETABLE FIBERS — PRODUCTION AND PRICE SITUATION

Apart from their common physical characteristics, the long vegetable fibers — flax, hemp, jute, abaca, sisal, and henequen — are distinguished from other fibers by the fact that their main uses are outside the apparel field. Although, by virtue of special properties, these fibers individually predominate in specific end uses, there is a margin of overlap. Thus, flax and hemp have common household end uses; hemp and abaca have common cordage outlets; jute, mostly a bagging fiber, is used for some twines; and sisal and henequen, mainly twine fibers, are used for some bags; abaca and sisal are both used for certain types of rope.

On the other hand, the areas and conditions of production of these fibers are very diverse. Flax and hemp are produced and manufactured chiefly in Europe and the U.S.S.R. Jute is almost exclusively a product of Pakistan and India, and, although the major part of manufacturing is carried on in these two countries, the use of manufactured jute is widespread, especially in the West. The bulk of abaca and sisal is grown in East Asia and Africa, although the importance of Latin American sources is increasing, and the fibers are manufactured largely in North America and Europe.

#### Production

The production of long vegetable fibers was generally higher in 1955 than in the preceding year, but the scale of expansion varied widely (Table 2). It was relatively marked in flax and

jute. Firm or rising prices to growers of these fibers resulted in substantially larger plantings. The improving international market for abaca also

Table 2. — Production of Long Vegetable Fibers

Fiber and country	1950-53 average	1954	1955	1956
Thousand metric tons				
FLAX				
Belgium.....	33	29	45	...
France.....	34	34	45	...
Netherlands.....	32	36	41	...
Total above.....	98	109	131	*80
U.S.S.R.....	580	610	1 070	...
HEMP				
Italy.....	69	42	34	*42
Yugoslavia.....	28	42	53	*...
Total above.....	97	84	87	...
JUTE				
World.....	1 785	1 720	2 115	2 400
Pakistan.....	1 033	846	*1 315	*1 450
India.....	711	531	750	*500
ABACA				
World.....	142	119	131	*135
Philippines.....	122	110	118	*123
SISAL				
World.....	330	*305	*475	*485
British East Africa.....	191	217	*219	*225
Brazil.....	55	*52	*105	*115
HENEQUEN				
World.....	110	115	*100	*108
Mexico.....	96	101	*91	*100

\* Unofficial estimate. — <sup>1</sup>Excluding tow. — <sup>2</sup>Unconfirmed trade report, 20,000 tons.

induced some increase in the Philippine output. More marked was the expansion in sisal which, however, was concentrated in Brazil and was the result of an advance in internal prices following currency devaluation. On the other hand, little expansion occurred in hemp and a contraction took place in henequen. In both cases higher prices to growers in major producing countries were fixed too late or proved inadequate to stimulate production in 1955.

Information on 1956 crops is still provisional. On the whole, however, production seems to expand at a slower rate, and in some sectors a decline is indicated. For individual fibers, the position is as follows:

**Flax.** A sharp setback in the volume and quality of the crop in Western Europe is reported by unofficial sources. Faced with lower market prices, growers reduced their plantings by 8 percent. Growing conditions have been unfavorable and the 1956 outturn is estimated to be about 40 percent smaller in this region. No information is available on the progress of the 1956 crop in the Soviet Union which expanded relatively sharply last season, but the area in flax is planned to increase by 35 percent between 1955 and 1960.

**Hemp.** Contrary to the trend in recent years, trade sources expect some increase in Italian output in 1956. Plantings in Italy have been concentrating more and more in the lower cost region of the South and the *Consorzio Nazionale Produttori Canapa* (the official marketing agency) has recently announced a further increase in the unit payment to producers. On the other hand there has been a trade report of a relatively small crop in Yugoslavia, where expansion has been underway for a number of years.

**Jute.** A further but less substantial increase in output in 1956 is reported. Following currency devaluation, internal prices for raw jute continued to advance in Pakistan. Although the authorities proposed to license a jute area no larger than in 1955, actual plantings are reported to have increased by 25 percent. However, floods have affected the outturn, which is believed to have increased by only 10 percent. In India it has been officially reported that the area under jute has increased by 15 percent (with a relatively sharp increase outside West Bengal) and that growing conditions have been favorable.

**Abaca.** Production in United States government-sponsored plantations in Central America, practically the only substantial source of this fiber outside the Philippines, has been curtailed. The area under harvesting and cultivation is now half of that at the beginning of 1955. Meanwhile

advancing prices have encouraged a further but less substantial increase in the Philippine output.

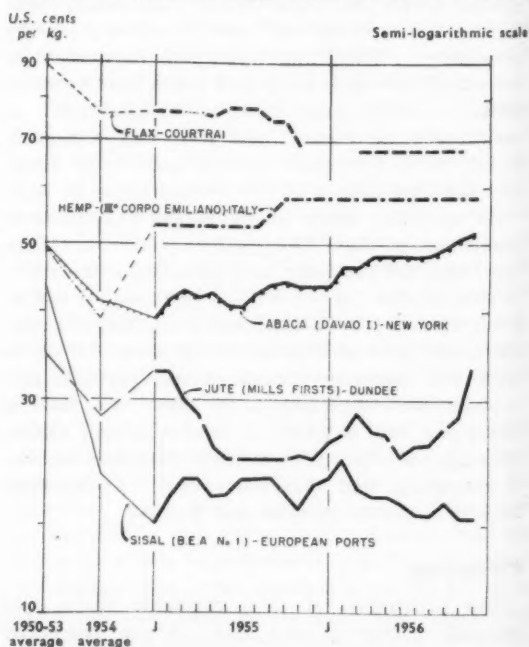
**Sisal.** The weakness in international sisal prices has been a discouraging factor to high-cost producers. Expansion is most marked in Brazil where a further cut in the foreign exchange value of the "sisal cruzeiro"<sup>2</sup> has stimulated demand by exporters on producers who have a relatively large unused production capacity. Trade estimates suggest that the 1956 output will be about twice as large as that in 1954, in which case Brazil will account for about one-quarter of world sisal production. In British East Africa, the major producer, output is expected to show a relatively slight increase.

**Henequen.** During 1955, output in Mexico (Yucatan) was discouraged by the relatively low prices paid to growers, while accumulated stocks were released to the domestic cordage industry and exports were not permitted. At the end of the year, however, the *Banco Ejidal* (the chief agency financing production) raised prices to growers and output in 1956 is believed to have returned to the 1954 volume.

### Prices in 1956

Movements in export or domestic market prices of long vegetable fibers in major consuming countries are shown in Figure 1. Prices showed a fair

Figure 1.—Prices of Long Vegetable Fibers, 1950-56



<sup>2</sup> From July 1956, the rate of exchange for sisal exports was changed from 51 to 67 cruzeiros per U.S. dollar.

degree of firmness during the greater part of 1955, apart from the steep decline in jute reflecting the prospect of substantial crops to relieve a relatively tight supply situation. In 1956 price developments for individual fibers were as follows:

**Flax.** Market prices (Courtrai) declined by 12 percent toward the end of 1955 and remained at the lower level throughout 1956. Although consumption by Western European industries (recently estimated at 115,000 tons) is substantially larger than the 1956 crop, stocks held by growers and spinners have been reported as equivalent to about six months' consumption and supplementary supplies of U.S.S.R. fiber may be imported into the region. However, consumption may not be maintained. While the supply of hemp does not give much promise of increasing substantially, the disposal of United States surplus cotton at prices 20 percent below the 1955 level has been gathering momentum since the beginning of 1956 and may affect flax yarn outlets.

**Hemp.** Prices fixed by the Italian *Consorzio* for sales to the domestic industry were raised by 12 percent in 1955 (to the highest level in the past five years) and the same prices remained operative at the end of 1956. Export prices, which were at a higher level, have been reduced by 8 percent and 12 percent for Bolognese and Neapolitan qualities.

**Jute.** The import price of jute (Dundee) fell in mid-1955 to a level based on the Pakistani minimum export price. Since then, despite the easing of the supply situation, prices have fluctuated mostly above the minimum and recently advanced sharply. Although world industrial consumption (estimated at about 2 million tons in 1955/56) may not increase on quite the same scale as production,

stocks in consuming countries are by no means excessive. Two-thirds of all jute exported, whether in raw or manufactured state, normally passes through the Suez Canal. As a result of the blockage, freight rates (Pakistan-Europe) were increased by 15 percent early in November.

**Abaca.** Prices in the main import market (New York) developed considerable strength in 1955 and a substantial rise took place in 1956. Owing to the reduction in Central American production, United States government (GSA) stocks are believed to have been substantially reduced during 1955/56, while a marked expansion has taken place in the consumption of abaca by United States cordage manufacturers. Like jute, the greater part of abaca is normally shipped via the Suez Canal and the price rise has been reinforced by current difficulties there.

**Sisal.** Import prices (B.E.A. sisal) varied throughout 1955/56 without showing any considerable strength. World industrial consumption of this fiber is reported to have increased only slightly in 1956 and rather less than production. The expanding output of Brazil is being disposed of in export markets at successively lower prices as the foreign exchange value of the "sisal cruzeiro" has been reduced. Although a large part of sisal is normally shipped via Suez, the availability of fiber from sources to the west of the Canal should tend to stem any price advance.

**Henequen.** Little henequen was traded internationally during 1955, exports from Mexico, the main producer, being suspended, while the domestic cordage industry absorbed the available supply. By mid-1956 the supply situation had eased so that the ban on exports was lifted. Henequen was then traded at prices considerably lower than at the beginning of 1955.

### EGGS - WORLD TRADE IN 1956

In 1956, world trade in eggs in the shell, which had expanded substantially in the preceding four years, is estimated to have been about equal to the record volume reached in 1955 and to have exceeded the prewar figure by about one sixth. A severe reduction in United Kingdom imports was offset by increased imports into France, Western Germany, and Italy; and declines in shipments from Denmark, Sweden, and Australia were balanced by larger exports from Belgium, the Netherlands, Yugoslavia, and Eastern Europe.

#### Imports

The growth of world trade in eggs in the shell in recent years is due mainly to steadily rising

imports into Western Germany, where demand has increased much more than domestic production. While in 1954/55 total consumption of eggs in the shell in Western Germany was about two-thirds larger than the annual average for the period 1935-38, production was only 30 percent above prewar. Thus, imports have increased from year to year, and their share in total available supplies in 1955/56 was 37 percent, against 9 percent in 1935-38. It is estimated that total imports in 1956 will be around 190,000 tons, which is nearly two and a half times the quantity imported by the whole of Germany prior to the war. Reflecting continuing strong demand, Western Germany's imports are expected to increase further during

Table 3. — Trade in Eggs in the Shell in Selected Countries, Prewar and 1950 to 1956

Country	Pre-war	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Available 1956 data compared with 1955			
								Period	1955	1956	
	Thousand metric tons								Thousand metric tons		
EXPORTS											
Belgium-Luxembourg	11.5	5.6	2.0	1.3	3.0	3.8	3.1	1 — VII	0.4	2.6	
Denmark	82.5	94.5	84.5	88.8	95.8	104.7	106.6	1 — X	85.3	71.1	
France	1.2	13.8	9.7	3.8	1.6	2.0	0.7	1 — VIII	0.5	0.9	
Ireland, Rep. of	20.0	22.9	12.8	13.3	14.8	7.2	4.4	1 — VII	4.2	4.0	
Netherlands	53.3	66.1	73.9	80.3	95.8	118.5	124.8	1 — IX	83.8	84.0	
Norway	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.4	1 — IX	0.6	1.2	
Sweden	3.7	12.4	9.0	8.6	6.8	7.6	9.8	1 — IX	7.4	6.3	
Yugoslavia	12.0	1.5	0.2	2.8	4.7	13.5	12.7	1 — VI	9.6	12.4	
Canada	1.0	5.5	4.6	8.3	5.2	4.8	2.8	1 — VIII	2.3	2.2	
United States	1.4	13.2	18.4	28.4	27.0	32.7	33.9	1 — VIII	17.7	15.7	
Argentina	3.8	...	1.9	0.5	2.5	3.1	6.2	1 — VI	—	0.1	
Japan	0.8	—	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.7	1 — VII	1.1	1.1	
Turkey	5.6	6.5	6.8	8.4	7.0	2.1	2.3		...	...	
Algeria	2.2	4.2	3.8	3.9	3.6	1.3	1.8	1 — VI	0.7	0.1	
Morocco (former French zone)	9.3	4.8	3.8	4.7	4.3	2.5	3.7	1 — VI	1.3	0.8	
Union of South Africa	2.3	1.5	2.0	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.7	1 — V	0.2	0.2	
Australia	10.4	11.4	10.4	13.8	9.2	12.6	12.2	1 — VII	2.5	1.2	
Total	222.1	261.9	241.6	273.0	289.0	321.9	331.8		217.6	203.9	
IMPORTS											
Austria	5.1	2.8	2.8	4.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1 — VI	1.2	1.4	
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	1 — VII	0.5	0.4	
France	12.9	10.5	9.1	14.6	14.5	12.5	17.5	1 — VIII	5.7	9.5	
Germany, Western	178.6	108.5	96.1	93.3	113.4	146.3	174.5	1 — IX	123.0	137.6	
Greece	1.2	5.0	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	1 — VI	0.4	0.5	
Italy	6.2	9.3	13.6	13.0	17.5	22.7	31.3	1 — IX	22.1	25.3	
Spain	34.0	0.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.5	6.0	1 — V	1.2	0.9	
Switzerland	14.2	11.7	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.1	14.4	1 — X	11.3	12.9	
United Kingdom	157.6	114.5	77.4	83.4	91.8	87.0	58.9	1 — X	47.8	22.6	
Canada	—	—	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1 — VI	0.2	0.9	
Mexico	—	0.2	3.5	8.6	10.5	11.4	7.2	1 — II	1.0	0.2	
United States	0.2	3.7	4.8	4.3	2.8	2.2	1.5	1 — VIII	1.1	1.1	
Venezuela	—	10.0	8.7	11.6	11.1	13.7	15.7	1 — V	6.5	6.3	
Ceylon	—	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1 — VII	0.6	0.6	
Hong Kong	...	17.6	25.1	23.9	25.1	22.8	22.7	1 — VIII	16.9	17.7	
Malaya - Singapore	0.4	3.7	7.6	9.1	8.5	7.5	10.8	1 — VII	6.5	7.8	
Total	310.9	298.9	269.7	285.6	315.8	347.3	361.7		246.0	247.7	

NOTE: The differences in total import and export figures are largely due to the fact that Eastern European countries and China do not appear among the exporting countries.

<sup>1</sup>Including South West Africa. — <sup>2</sup>All Germany.

the coming years. It is likely that the downward trend in domestic production was checked as in April 1956 the government introduced payments to producers with the purpose of compensating them for the difference between feed grain prices in Western Germany and those prevailing abroad.

Similar to those in Western Germany, although by far not so pronounced, were the developments of production, consumption, and trade in Italy. Whereas Italian production in 1955/56 is estimated to have been about 6 percent above prewar, total consumption was 12 percent larger. Imports of eggs in the shell into Italy in 1955 were five times the 1934-38 annual average and the strong upward movement continued during 1956. Imports into Switzerland in the 1950-55 period grew steadily and in 1955 they were nearly one-fourth larger than five years ago; France's imports in 1955 were

at a record level and in both countries the expansion continued in 1956.

In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, production has expanded strongly during the postwar period and it is estimated that in 1955/56 its volume was nearly 50 percent larger than prewar, while at the same time the total quantity of eggs consumed exceeded the prewar figure by about 15 percent only. Therefore, import demand has been reduced severely, with the result that in 1955/56 the share of imported eggs in the shell in total available supplies was about 8 percent, against 29 percent during 1934-38. As the trend in United Kingdom production is directed upwards, it is very likely that import demand will continue to be relatively small unless there is a sharp increase in consumption. Although the reduction of the United Kingdom imports has been more than offset by larger



imports into Western Germany and Italy, a continuation of the downward movement in United Kingdom imports may, in the long run, have an adverse effect on the world egg market.

### Exports

As to the situation in the major exporting countries, both in the Netherlands and Denmark production and exports during the first half of 1956 were less than the year before. During the second half of the year, production in the Netherlands rose above that of 1955, and substantial increases in shipments were recorded in September and October, with the result that total exports in the first ten months of the year were about 5 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1955. It is also estimated that in Denmark the autumn production was larger than in 1955, but total exports in 1956 are likely to have remained below last year's level.

As in previous years, the bulk of exportable supplies in the Netherlands was shipped to Western Germany which, in the period January-October 1956, took 79 percent of total Netherlands exports; 9 percent were shipped to France and 7 percent to Italy. Western Germany also was the largest buyer of eggs from Denmark. In the period January-November 1956, nearly 60 percent of Danish egg exports were sent to Western Germany, compared to 45 percent the year before; considerable increases were recorded in exports to Italy, Switzerland, and to the United States Armed Forces in Western Germany. By contrast, the United Kingdom took only 12 percent of egg exports from Denmark, whereas the corresponding 1955 figure was 34 percent.

There was a substantial increase in shipments from Yugoslavia which, in the first half of the year, exported practically as much as during the whole year of 1955. The expansion of egg exports from Eastern Europe continued during 1956, mainly because of large increases in shipments from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania, whereas some decline appears to have occurred in exports from

Table 4. — Imports of Eggs in the Shell into Certain Western European Countries from Eastern Europe, 1952 to 1956

Country	1952	1953	1954	1955	Available 1956 data compared with 1955		
					Period	1955	1956
	..... Metric tons .....					Metric tons	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES							
Germany, Western .....	4 500	7 745	10 646	12 927	1—IX	12 609	16 433
Switzerland .....	5 059	3 041	3 146	5 776	1—X	5 634	5 972
Italy .....	6 639	5 553	6 272	4 474	1—IX	2 772	5 092
United Kingdom .....	1 371	4 584	1 820	3 681	1—X	3 681	1 172
Austria .....	3 337	1 191	840	1 185	1—VI	1 047	1 287
Total .....	20 876	22 114	22 724	28 043		25 743	29 956
EXPORTING COUNTRIES <sup>1</sup>							
Poland .....	11 982	17 762	13 648	18 128		17 962	16 115
Hungary .....	3 182	146	3 815	5 392		5 345	5 507
Bulgaria .....	3 799	3 731	4 420	4 403		2 371	5 377
Romania .....	391	409	16	120		65	1 207
Czechoslovakia .....	1 522	66	825	—		—	1 750
Total .....	20 876	22 114	22 724	28 043		25 743	29 956

<sup>1</sup>Data based on trade returns of importing countries listed above.

Poland. More than half of the total exports from Eastern Europe was purchased by Western Germany, while Switzerland and Italy ranked second and third among the importers of eggs from that area.

United States exports of eggs in the shell during January-August 1956 were less than the year before; it is likely, however, that total 1956 shipments will be about equal to the record volume achieved in the preceding year, particularly because exports are believed to have been helped by the decline in prices in the second half of the year. Argentina, which had become in 1955 the second largest exporter in the Western Hemisphere, maintained this position in 1956, and there was even a further substantial increase in exports. The decline in shipments from Australia reflects reduced production during the 1955/56 season, which in turn appears to have been caused mainly by lower returns from the 1954/55 export season.

### TOBACCO - A REVIEW OF 1956 AND OUTLOOK

Total output in countries supplying the bulk of the world's cigarette tobacco was slightly lower in 1956 than in 1955. Production of flue-cured Virginia tobacco remained at about the same level as in 1955, as a decrease in the United States output was offset by larger production in other countries, especially Rhodesia and Canada. Production of oriental cigarette leaf was about 12 percent lower than in 1955.

World exports of leaf tobacco increased during 1955/56, especially United States exports, which rose sharply as a result of government export promotion programs. Price levels in the United States and Rhodesia in 1956 were lower than in 1955, whereas the price of oriental cigarette tobacco increased slightly because of price support operations. Stocks of leaf tobacco increased further and though consumption of cigarettes increased, the



higher output of filter cigarettes and more effective utilization of raw leaf in manufacturing resulted in a smaller consumption of leaf tobacco in some countries.

### Area and Production

In the *United States*, the total tobacco area harvested in 1956 was 7.8 percent lower than in 1955, mainly because production restrictions for the principal cigarette tobacco — flue-cured — caused a further cut in area of approximately 11 percent. Acreage allotments on cigar-binder types were reduced by 12.5 percent, but area for all other types showed little change. Yields of all types of tobacco were higher than in 1955 and the 1954-56 average was 20 percent above the 1947-49 figure. Total leaf output in the *United States* decreased by about 3 percent, with output of flue-cured falling 7 percent from the record level of 1955. The 1956 output of flue-cured was nevertheless the third largest crop ever harvested. The output of the other important types of cigarette leaf produced in the *United States* — Burley and Maryland — exceeded that of the previous year.

In *Canada*, where the flue-cured type is far the most important, area and production rose sharply in 1956, but remained below the 1954 record level. The Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association raised the ceiling to 91 percent of the basic acreage, against 70 percent in 1955, and the output in that province was 33 percent larger than the year before. A 12 percent increase in the Burley area brought about a 7 percent increase in output. Area and output of the minor types, mainly cigar leaf, decreased.

In *Rhodesia*, the flue-cured type is also predominant. Area under this crop rose 15 percent and output 36 percent over that of 1955, the previous record year. The 1955/56 season was a difficult one, owing to heavy rains late in the season, and shortage of manpower and barn capacity made it difficult to handle the exceptionally large crop. These problems had some effect on quality. The target for the 1957 crop has been lowered and smaller plantings recommended.

The tobacco area in *India* for the 1956 harvest was the largest in the postwar period, but the average yield was the second lowest of that period. Output increased about 15,000 tons over that of the previous year but the Virginia crop remained unchanged at 57,000 tons (22 percent of the total). Output of this principal export type has hardly changed since 1953.

Among the principal producers of oriental cigarette tobacco, *Turkey* as well as *Greece* and *Yugoslavia* reduced their area for the 1956 harvest; output in *Greece* decreased about 20 percent.

Table 5. — Area and Production of Tobacco in Selected Countries (Principal Producers of Cigarette Leaf Type)

Country and type	All leaf types				Flue-cured			
	Area		Production		Area		Production	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares		1 000 tons		1 000 hectares		1 000 tons	
<b>MAJOR PRODUCERS OF CIGARETTE LEAF OTHER THAN ORIENTAL TYPE</b>								
United States .....	606	558	996	964	461	356	673	628
India <sup>1</sup> .....	342	373	248	263	72	75	54	57
Japan .....	75	*76	150	*137	*49	*48	*95	*84
Brazil <sup>1</sup> .....	196	*186	148	*149	*21	*23	*25	*30
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of .....	119	135	69	94	77	87	64	89
Canada .....	44	51	61	76	40	48	54	70
Total .....	1 382	1 379	1 672	1 683	660	637	963	958
<b>MAJOR PRODUCERS OF ORIENTAL LEAF</b>								
Turkey .....	173	154	109	102				
Greece .....	129	120	97	77				
Yugoslavia .....	44	41	41	38				
Italy <sup>2</sup> .....	48	49	62	65				
Total .....	394	364	309	282				
GRAND TOTAL .....	1 776	1 743	1 981	1 965				

\* Unofficial. — <sup>1</sup>Data refer to harvest in the first half of the calendar year. — <sup>2</sup>Data reported by Italian Monopoly: area of oriental type (*Levantine*) was about 23,000 hectares in both years, production about 15,000 tons.

### Trade

Total exports of leaf tobacco in the 1955/56 season from principal exporting countries expanded 9 percent over the previous season (Table 6). Exports of cigarette leaf increased about 12 percent whereas exports of cigar leaf decreased. Shipments from the *United States* and *India* — two of the principal suppliers of flue-cured leaf — rose sharply, and exports of oriental leaf increased relatively more than total leaf exports. *United States* exports during the 1955/56 marketing year were the largest since 1946/47. The increase in shipments over the previous years was partly the outcome of the special export program, which enables sales of tobacco against foreign currencies instead of dollars (Public Law 480, Title I).

From the beginning of this program in mid-1954 through 15 October 1956, 30 purchase authorizations totaling about 80 million dollars were issued for tobacco by the *United States* Department of Agriculture. The total estimated quantity already purchased or to be purchased under these authorizations is about 52,000 tons. During 1955 actual shipments under the program reached 19,050 tons, most of which was exported late in the year, and shipments in the first half of 1956 were about 15,900 tons. In early August 1956 legislation was approved authorizing a further increase in sales of surplus agricultural commodities against payment

Table 6. — Exports of Leaf Tobacco from Principal Exporting Countries, 1954/55 and 1955/56

Country	July-June		1955 56 in per- centage of
	1954 55	1955 56	1954 55
	1 000 m. tons dry weight		Percent
MAJOR EXPORTERS OF CIGARETTE LEAF (other than Oriental)			
United States .....	209	262	125 3
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Federation of .....	62	54	87 1
India .....	35	41	117 1
Brazil .....	28	28	—
Canada .....	22	13	59 1
Total .....	356	398	111 8
MAJOR EXPORTERS OF ORIENTAL LEAF			
Turkey .....	72	79	109 7
Greece .....	50	52	104 0
Italy .....	14	10	71 4
Yugoslavia .....	13	26	200 0
Total .....	149	167	112 1
MAJOR EXPORTERS OF CIGAR LEAF			
Cuba, Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Philippines .....	59	51	86 4
GRAND TOTAL <sup>1</sup> .....	564	616	109.2

<sup>1</sup>Representing more than 90 percent of world trade.

in foreign currencies. During November 1956 a number of additional purchase authorizations were issued under the same program, the largest amounting to 7.7 million dollars for Indonesia. Shipments must take place before 29 June 1957. Other purchases were authorized for Italy and Spain (each of 2 million dollars) and for France (1.4 million dollars). However, authorizations for tobacco sales in local currencies are not expected to reach the same level as in 1955/56 (52 million dollars), and total United States tobacco exports in 1956/57 are expected to be 10-15 percent lower.

The largest increase in the 1955/56 exports from the United States was in shipments to the United Kingdom and Western Germany, the two largest markets, and to a number of minor importing countries which took advantage of the opportunity to purchase tobacco against payment in their national currencies.

The decrease in Canadian exports in 1955/56 is explained by the lower output of flue-cured leaf tobacco in 1955. Exports from the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1955/56 also decreased, although the flue-cured crop of 1955 was equal in quantity to that of 1954. During the first nine months of 1956, the Federation's exports rose by 12 percent over the same period in 1955.

India's exports in the 1955/56 season reached a high level, though the United Kingdom took less than in recent years. India has gained an impor-

Table 7. — Imports of Leaf Tobacco into Principal Importing Countries, 1954/55 and 1955/56

Country	July-June		1955/56 in percentage of 1954/55
	1954/55	1955/56	
	1 000 m. tons, dry weight		Percent
United Kingdom .....	148.0	156.7	105.9
Germany, Western .....	64.2	69.5	108.2
France .....	42.1	40.0	95.0
Netherlands .....	40.9	24.0	58.7
Spain .....	21.5	24.0	111.6
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	21.7	22.4	103.2
Switzerland .....	11.9	12.1	101.7
Denmark .....	10.9	10.9	100.0
Austria .....	8.5	9.7	114.1
Sweden .....	8.8	7.1	80.7
Italy .....	10.1	6.8	67.3
Portugal .....	4.9	5.5	112.2
Ireland, Rep. of .....	5.8	6.0	103.4
Finland .....	5.1	5.2	102.0
Norway .....	4.3	4.3	100.0
<b>Total, Western Europe .....</b>	<b>408.7</b>	<b>404.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>
United States .....	49.8	52.3	105.0
Other countries .....	141.5	153.5	108.5
<b>TOTAL WORLD IMPORTS .....</b>	<b>600.0</b>	<b>610.0</b>	<b>101.7</b>

tant market in China and Indonesia which, last season, ranked second and third among importers of Indian tobacco. China took substantial quantities also in 1954/55. Turkey and Greece — the main exporters of oriental tobacco — increased sales to the United States last season.

Imports of leaf tobacco in the 1954/55 and 1955/56 seasons are shown in Table 7.

### Prices

At the 1956 auctions in the United States, prices of flue-cured leaf averaged about 52 cents per pound, slightly lower than in each of the past three seasons. The support level was 48.9 cents per pound, three-fifths of a cent above the price of a year earlier. A little over one-fifth of the crop was placed under government loan, about the same proportion of the crop as in 1955. Since mid-October weekly average prices have shown a marked downward movement and increasing percentages of the flue-cured tobaccos have been placed under loan. Burley auction markets opened on 27 November, with firm prices during the opening week though supplies were abundant. The proportion placed under loan was less than in the first week of the previous season. Opening markets for dark tobaccos at the beginning of December brought higher prices than in 1955.

In Canada, the minimum average price of flue-cured tobacco in Ontario has been fixed by the Marketing Association at 45 cents per pound against 44.25 cents in 1955. Actual sales prices in 1955 averaged 45.5 cents per pound.

Average prices of flue-cured tobacco at the 1956 auctions in Salisbury, Rhodesia, were 32.96 pence

(38.45 US cents) per pound against 40.35 pence (47.07 US cents) in 1955. Prices at the opening of the season were much lower than the previous year and auctions were suspended in April after a few weeks, while negotiations were initiated between the Tobacco Association of Rhodesia and British importers. Auctions were reopened late in April, and during June-July prices improved slightly. They remained as a whole more stable than usual and there was no sharp decrease in the late season as in previous years. Although the average price of flue-cured tobacco was the lowest since 1949, the total sales value was an all time record at 23.5 million pounds sterling. The fear expressed by the growers early in the season regarding the British manufacturers' reluctance to buy was gradually overcome and final sales data show that the United Kingdom buyers took about 9,000 tons more than in 1955. Their purchases exceeded for the first time the target established in the London Agreement between the United Kingdom Tobacco Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade and the Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board. The Rhodesian producers had been somewhat concerned about the United Kingdom purchases from the United States, especially under the special sterling payment arrangement. With the established ceiling on use of dollar tobacco in manufacturing, the increased imports from the United States have primarily helped to rebuild the United Kingdom stocks.

Greek export prices during the first seven months of 1956 were slightly above the 1955 average. Government purchases in the spring of 1956 of 10,000 tons tobacco leaf as a price support measure has stabilized the market, and the lower 1956 crop may help to dispose of this stock. Turkish export prices in 1956 were higher too. The Turkish

Monopoly was actively buying at tobacco sales in the early months of 1956, and growers received better prices than for the previous harvest. A subsidy is paid to producers, but rumors about payment of a subsidy to facilitate exports have been officially denied. It is still uncertain whether other special measures to help exports are under consideration.

### Stocks

In the United States the carry-over of leaf tobacco at the beginning of the 1956/57 season was larger than in any previous year. Stocks of flue-cured leaf especially rose sharply in spite of larger exports in 1955/56 and further increases are expected by the end of the current season. Canadian stocks decreased slightly during 1955/56 as a result of the smaller 1955 crop. An increase in stocks at the end of the current season is possible, however, unless exports to the United Kingdom expand substantially.

Table 8 gives a provisional balance sheet for the United States and Canada, showing supplies and disposals during the previous season as well as tentative data for the 1956/57 season.

United States supplies of flue-cured leaf in 1956/57 are nearly three times the prospective yearly domestic and foreign disappearance, compared with an average ratio of 2.5 in the five years prior to 1955/56. The Burley supplies are three and a half times the prospective yearly disappearance or well above what the ratio was during most years prior to 1953/54. On 27 November 1956, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that the marketing quota for the 1957 crop of flue-cured tobacco will be 423,000 tons, against 513,000 tons for 1956. This will mean a reduction

Table 8. — Provisional Balance Sheet for Supplies and Disposals in the United States and Canada (Domestic-Grown Leaf), 1955 56 and 1956 57

Category and type	Stocks <sup>1</sup> at the beginning of :			Production	Total supply	Exports July- June	Domes- tic require- ment	Carry- over into 1956 57	Production	Total supply	Exports July June <sup>2</sup>	Domes- tic require- ment <sup>2</sup>	Carry- over into <sup>3</sup> 1957 58
	1953 54	1954 55	1955 56										
	1955 56												
	..... Thousand metric tons, farm weight .....												
United States													
All types.....	1 658	1 687	1 832	996	2 828	296	637	1 895	964	2 859	266	643	1 950
of which :													
Flue-cured .....	840	869	933	673	1 606	252	330	1 024	628	1 652	227	335	1 090
Burley .....	528	543	611	213	824	15	219	590	225	815	15	220	580
Canada													
All types	84	81	85	61	146	14	54	78	76	154	20	55	79
of which :													
Flue-cured .....	70	71	76	54	130	14	48	68	70	138	18	50	70
Burley .....	6	5	3	3	6	—	3	3	4	7	—	3	4

<sup>1</sup>U.S. flue-cured, 1 July; others 1 October. — <sup>2</sup>Estimate.

in acreage allotments of about 20 percent for individual farms. The Soil Bank Program, which had a minor effect on plantings in 1956, is expected to have greater influence on tobacco plantings in 1957.

Stocks of oriental tobacco from harvests prior to 1955 are insignificant but the Greek Government and the Turkish Monopoly have taken over a portion of the 1955 crop to stabilize prices.

Some desirable rebuilding of stocks in importing countries took place during the 1955/56 season. United Kingdom stocks at the end of September 1956 reached the highest level since the war: 214,000 tons against 206,000 tons on 30 September 1955 and 186,000 tons on the same date in 1954. Stocks in the United Kingdom of United States flue-cured tobacco on 30 September 1956 were 102,000 tons, 12 percent more than a year earlier.

### Outlook

Though cigarette consumption is steadily expanding in nearly all countries, demand for leaf tobacco is increasing more slowly, partly because of further

shifts of demand toward filter-type cigarettes which contain a smaller quantity of leaf tobacco than normal cigarettes. Recent developments in technology, at least in the United States, have resulted in a slight decrease in use of raw tobacco per unit of manufactured products. Whereas the number of cigarettes produced in the United States in 1956 is expected to be 3 percent above the previous year, the use of leaf tobacco by manufacturers has decreased. Similar changes in input-output relations are likely to take place in other countries too.

With increasing population and stable economic conditions, the long-term outlook for the tobacco industry is encouraging, but an adjustment of supplies to demand may call for reductions in output in some countries. The cut in marketing quotas in the United States and the lower production target for 1957 in Rhodesia are indications of current problems. Production adjustments are more likely than any major decrease in prices, as tobacco production in most countries is effectively regulated by governments or producers' organizations.

## Statistical Tables

### Explanatory Notes

**TIME REFERENCE:** Area and crop production statistics for the Northern Hemisphere pertain to the harvests of the spring, summer and autumn of the year stated and for the more southerly areas of this Hemisphere to harvests continuing into the early part of the following year; for the Southern Hemisphere these statistics relate to the crops harvested in the latter part of the period indicated and the first half of the following year. The statistics on livestock products, trade, and prices are given for calendar years, unless otherwise specified. The figures on livestock numbers have been grouped for international comparison and summarization into 12-month periods ending 30 September of the year stated.

**CROP AREA:** Where possible, figures refer to harvested areas; in a few instances data relate to area sown or area in cultivation.

**TOTALS:** Continental and world totals are estimates covering all available information (data shown, estimates for missing figures, and estimates of totals for countries not listed). Some countries, such as the U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia, Afghanistan, Tibet, and a number of minor areas are not included in the totals because of a lack of substantive information.

**PRICES:** The exchange rates used to convert domestic quotations into dollars are average market rates during periods when rates were determined in the market by buyers and sellers; midpoints between official buying and selling rates (or in some instances the basic official rates, which generally correspond to these midpoints) have been used for periods when rates were administratively determined. In the case of International Monetary Fund Members, the par values agreed upon are used for the periods to which they apply. For those countries and periods of time in which multiple currency practices exist, conversions have generally not been made. In the case of administratively determined rates which changed during the year, the rate in effect during each part of the year has been used to convert the corresponding monthly prices. If only minor fluctuations occurred during the year, monthly data were converted at annual average exchange rates.

#### SYMBOLS:

... Data not available

\* Unofficial figures

— None, in negligible quantity, or entry not applicable

() Data excluded from totals.



Table 1. - Consumption of fertilizers.<sup>1</sup>  
1938, 1948/49-1952/53, and 1955/56<sup>2</sup>Tableau 1. - Consommation d'engrais<sup>1</sup>,  
1938, 1948/49-1952/53 et 1955/56<sup>2</sup>

Country — Pays	Total consumption of nitrogen (N)			Total consumption of phosphoric acid (P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )			Total consumption of potash (K <sub>2</sub> O)			Average consumption per 1 000 ha of agricul- tural land <sup>3</sup> 1955/56			Average consumption per 1 000 ha of arable land <sup>4</sup> 1955/56		
	1938	1948/49- 1952/53	1955/56	1938	1948/49- 1952/53	1955/56	1938	1948/49- 1952/53	1955/56	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
	1 000 metric tons									Metric tons					
<b>EUROPE</b> .....	1 430	1 840	2 850	2 000	2 480	3 180	1 900	2 550	3 390	12.1	13.5	14.4	18.9	21.1	22.5
Western Europe <sup>5</sup> .....	790	1 090	1 470	1 140	1 470	1 830	1 190	1 570	2 150	17.9	22.2	26.1	34.6	43.0	50.6
Austria.....	5.2	22.5	30.0	11.1	33.0	46.2	10.0	27.5	48.8	7.34	11.30	11.94	16.96	26.12	27.59
Belgium.....	62.7	78.8	82.1	100.9	85.2	92.3	61.3	118.5	146.8	47.43	53.32	84.81	82.35	92.58	147.24
France <sup>7</sup> .....	218.0	246.8	381.1	297.4	409.1	628.5	306.3	365.0	581.2	11.34	18.71	17.30	17.91	29.53	27.31
Germany, Western.....	343.4	366.0	470.1	410.3	400.8	466.8	604.2	660.0	839.5	32.99	32.76	58.91	54.36	53.98	97.07
Ireland, Rep. of.....	7.2	7.7	14.9	28.6	40.0	51.6	7.7	17.3	37.3	3.17	10.97	7.93	12.10	41.92	30.30
Netherlands.....	95.3	148.3	182.9	105.7	115.6	110.8	119.7	151.2	165.4	79.28	48.03	71.69	175.19	106.13	158.43
Switzerland.....	2.3	8.5	11.0	12.9	30.2	41.0	8.2	15.3	22.0	5.06	18.87	10.12	24.66	91.93	49.33
United Kingdom.....	60.0	207.0	296.0	170.0	357.3	392.0	75.0	215.1	311.0	15.25	20.20	16.03	41.70	55.22	43.81
Northern Europe <sup>8</sup> .....	100	180	240	160	280	310	140	250	350	20.9	26.9	30.4	24.2	31.3	35.3
Denmark.....	51.3	65.4	89.7	64.3	83.4	98.2	45.8	110.1	157.0	28.78	31.50	50.37	32.92	36.04	57.61
Finland.....	8.4	19.0	37.0	26.6	65.1	72.7	16.2	34.8	59.4	12.92	25.39	20.75	14.34	28.18	23.02
Norway.....	10.5	32.4	35.4	15.3	35.4	34.9	21.5	45.2	50.2	34.27	33.79	48.60	42.81	42.20	60.70
Sweden.....	29.7	60.5	80.5	53.2	97.3	104.6	55.3	55.8	87.7	17.91	23.27	19.51	21.35	27.74	23.26
Southern Europe <sup>9</sup> .....	190	290	550	360	520	830	50	70	170	7.0	10.5	2.2	10.8	16.3	3.3
Greece.....	8.6	25.0	57.5	7.7	21.0	37.7	4.3	5.3	8.7	6.61	4.34	1.00	16.36	10.73	2.48
Italy.....	128.5	145.8	244.8	262.0	281.0	415.0	17.8	22.5	51.0	11.71	19.85	2.44	15.54	26.34	3.24
Portugal.....	17.0	33.1	49.5	30.4	53.5	77.2	1.0	4.2	7.8	10.18	15.87	1.60	14.64	22.84	2.31
Spain.....	32.0	77.0	160.4	60.3	155.5	278.0	28.1	39.5	79.5	5.43	9.41	2.69	8.03	13.91	3.98
Yugoslavia.....	0.5	5.9	37.8	4.6	9.9	21.5	0.4	13.2	22.7	2.56	1.46	1.54	4.61	2.62	2.77
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b> .....	350	1 250	2 200	700	2 110	2 380	370	1 340	2 090	3.6	3.9	3.4	8.6	9.3	8.2
Canada.....	10.0	34.6	50.0	36.4	110.5	125.1	21.2	60.2	74.7	0.82	2.04	1.22	1.28	3.19	1.91
Cuba.....	0.2	19.5	8.2	19.2	19.2	1.1	14.4	7.8	1.40	1.33	4.16	1.33	4.16	1.33	3.96
United States <sup>10</sup> .....	315.0	135.0	2 073.0	670.0	960.0	2 209.0	350.0	1 243.0	1 979.0	4.66	4.97	4.45	11.99	11.71	10.49
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> .....	30	70	120	30	90	150	10	30	70	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0
Brazil.....	1.9	11.0	22.3	31.0	33.0	100	11.6	40.9	0.18	0.26	0.32	1.17	1.73	2.14	1.14
Chile.....	9.7	9.5	16.9	6.9	20.9	37.2	3.5	6.3	2.83	6.23	1.06	3.06	6.75	1.14	1.14
Peru.....	19.4	34.3	53.5	23.6	23.6	6.4	4.9	5.8	3.90	0.42	30.92	0.42	30.92	0.42	30.92
<b>ASIA (excl. China)</b> .....	500	640	960	390	310	430	140	180	440	1.7	0.7	0.8	3.2	1.4	1.5
Ceylon.....	8.6	13.5	21.2	0.5	1.7	1.5	4.3	9.8	12.7	14.02	0.99	8.40	0.99	8.40	0.99
India.....	16.0	63.1	144.6	1.7	11.5	12.1	3.2	8.5	3.2	8.5	0.96	0.08	0.96	0.08	0.08
Japan.....	252.8	368.0	559.2	323.1	224.5	323.0	112.5	145.3	382.5	50.07	59.29	109.75	63.38	63.38	75.07
Korea, South <sup>11</sup> .....	6.6	72.7	39.8	25.0	16.9	17.1	4.6	4.6	4.19	1.32	0.62	5.02	1.58	0.74	0.74
Philippines.....	6.6	18.1	29.8	11.5	9.4	11.5	12.5	4.4	4.19	1.32	0.62	5.02	1.58	0.74	0.74
Turkey.....	0.2	16.5	6.4	3.6	8.3	0.2	11.9	0.6	0.12	0.15	0.01	0.28	0.37	0.03	0.03
<b>AFRICA</b> .....	100	140	200	80	160	220	20	40	60	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.2
Egypt <sup>12</sup> .....	76.0	98.2	...	8.7	16.7	...	0.2	10.6	0.5	...	...	...	...	...	0.19
Union of South Africa.....	9.3	11.0	26.9	40.1	92.7	121.4	2.9	7.2	21.9	0.28	1.25	0.22	3.08	13.89	2.51
<b>OCEANIA</b> .....	30	40	50	330	490	700	20	30	60	...	...	...	2.1	29.2	2.5
Australia.....	13.0	15.6	21.8	222.3	337.9	480.3	6.2	8.0	16.0	...	...	...	0.98	21.49	0.72
Hawaii.....	...	...	19.2	...	...	5.3	9.0	12.6	14.4	35.04	9.67	26.28	152.38	42.06	114.29
New Zealand.....	4.8	3.1	3.5	104.5	139.6	214.2	6.7	7.4	24.9	0.27	16.32	1.90	6.82	47.54	48.54
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U.S.S.R. and China)</b> .....	2 400	4 000	6 400	3 500	5 600	7 100	2 500	4 200	6 100	...	...	...	6.1	6.8	5.9

<sup>1</sup>Data for this table have been tabulated by the FAO Agriculture Division from questionnaires on fertilizers and refer, generally, to the 12-month period ending 30 June. — <sup>2</sup>1955/56, preliminary figures. —

<sup>3</sup>Data on agricultural land, arable land, and land under tree crops have been taken from FAO Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics 1956, Volume X, Part 1, Table 1: "Land Use." Arable land includes land planted to crops (double-cropped area counted only once), land temporarily fallow, temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, garden land, and land under fruit trees, vines, and fruit-bearing shrubs (including, for Australia, all cultivated grassland, whether permanent or not). Agricultural land includes arable land, plus permanent meadows and pastures defined as land under herbaceous forage crops other than rotation grasses and clover. — <sup>4</sup>Austria, Belgium, France, Western Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom. — <sup>5</sup>Including Luxembourg. — <sup>6</sup>1937. — <sup>7</sup>Land use data used refer to 1953. — <sup>8</sup>Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden. — <sup>9</sup>Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia. — <sup>10</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>11</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>12</sup>Including Puerto Rico. — <sup>13</sup>Area of permanent meadows and pastures negligible. — <sup>14</sup>Includes "super-rare phosphates 3:2".

<sup>1</sup>Les données figurant dans ce tableau ont été assemblées par la Division de l'Agriculture de la FAO d'après des questionnaires relatifs à la consommation d'engrais et s'entendent généralement pour la période de 12 mois finissant le 30 juin. — <sup>2</sup>1955/56, chiffres préliminaires.

<sup>3</sup>Les données relatives aux terres agricoles, aux terres arables et aux terres sous cultures arborescentes ont été prises de l'Annuaire de statistiques agricoles et alimentaires, 1956, de la FAO, Volume X, Partie I, Tableau 1, «Utilisation des terres». Les terres arables comprennent les terres consacrées aux cultures (les superficies récoltées deux fois n'étant comptées qu'une fois), les terres temporairement en jachère, les prairies temporaires à faucher ou à pâturer, les jardins potagers et les superficies plantées en arbres fruitiers, en vigne et en arbustes fruitiers (pour l'Australie, y compris tous les herbages cultivés, permanents ou non). Les terres agricoles comprennent les terres arables plus les prairies et pâturages permanents, décrits comme terres consacrées à la culture des herbacées fourragères autres que les herbages d'assolement et les trèfles. — <sup>4</sup>Allemagne occidentale, Autriche, Belgique, France, Irlande, Luxembourg, Pays-Bas, Royaume-Uni, Suisse. — <sup>5</sup>Y compris le Luxembourg. — <sup>6</sup>1937. — <sup>7</sup>Les données relatives à l'utilisation des terres qui ont été employées se rapportent à 1953. — <sup>8</sup>Danemark, Finlande, Islande, Norvège, Suède. — <sup>9</sup>Espagne, Grèce, Italie, Malte, Portugal, Yougoslavie. — <sup>10</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>11</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>12</sup>Y compris Porto Rico. — <sup>13</sup>La superficie des prairies et pâturages permanents est négligeable. — <sup>14</sup>Y compris le «super-rare phosphate 3:2».



Table 2. - Area and production: New and revised data received during December 1956

Tableau 2. - Superficie et production: Données nouvelles ou révisées reçues en décembre 1956

Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production	Commodity and country Produits et pays	Year Années	Area Superficie	Production
		1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.			1 000 ha.	1 000 m.t.
<b>WHEAT</b>				<b>APPLES</b>				<b>MEAT (concluded)</b>			
France.....	1956	12 714	15 695	Germany, Western ..	1956	—	1 579	United Kingdom (con-			
Australia <sup>1</sup> .....	1956	13 152	13 446	Canada.....	1956	—	240	cluded			
				United States.....	1956	—	2 093	Beef and veal <sup>11</sup> .....	1936-38	—	625
<b>RYE</b>				<b>WINE</b>				Pork <sup>11</sup> .....	1936-38	—	410
France.....	1956	1372	1476	Spain.....	1955	—	1 685	Mutton and lamb <sup>11</sup> .....	1936-38	—	206
<b>SUGAR CANE and</b>				<b>CITRUS FRUIT</b>				Total <sup>11</sup> .....	1936-38	—	1 241
<b>CANE SUGAR<sup>1</sup></b>				United States				Beef and veal <sup>10</sup> .....	1948-52	—	564
Peru.....	1954	36	1650	Oranges and tange-	1956	—	5 524	Pork <sup>10</sup> .....	1948-52	—	294
<b>SUGAR BEET and</b>				rines.....	1956	—	1 534	Mutton and lamb <sup>10</sup> .....	1948-52	—	143
<b>BEET SUGAR<sup>1</sup></b>				Grapefruit.....	1956	—	502	Total <sup>10</sup> .....	1948-52	—	1 001
Czechoslovakia.....	1955	—	1730	Lemons and limes ..	1956	—	—	Beef and veal <sup>11</sup> .....	1948-52	—	589
	1956	215	625	<b>COTTONSEED</b>				Pork <sup>11</sup> .....	1948-52	—	294
France.....	1956	1370	1370	United States.....	1956	—	14 985	Mutton and lamb <sup>11</sup> .....	1948-52	—	143
Germany, Eastern ..	1954	216	815	<b>TOBACCO</b>				Total <sup>11</sup> .....	1948-52	—	1 026
	1955	214	713	Burma <sup>1</sup> .....	1956	—	50.0	Beef and veal <sup>10</sup> .....	1953	—	611
	1956	405	670	<b>COFFEE</b>				Pork <sup>10</sup> .....	1953	—	558
Poland.....	1956	—	1 000	Mexico <sup>1</sup> .....	1954	—	93.0	Mutton and lamb <sup>10</sup> .....	1953	—	170
<b>TOMATOES</b>				Colombia <sup>1</sup> .....	1956	—	444.0	Total <sup>10</sup> .....	1953	—	1 339
Yugoslavia.....	1955	14	101	<b>COTTON (lint)</b>				Beef and veal <sup>11</sup> .....	1953	—	620
Canada.....	1954	—	258	United States.....	1956	16 334	2 884	Pork <sup>11</sup> .....	1953	—	558
	1955	—	308	Brazil.....	1956	2 613	424	Mutton and lamb <sup>11</sup> .....	1953	—	170
Brazil.....	1955	24	237	Pakistan.....	1956	11 350	—	Total <sup>11</sup> .....	1953	—	1 348
	1956	24	273	<b>MEAT</b>				United States			
<b>DRY BEANS</b>				Denmark <sup>1</sup>				Beef and veal.....	1950	—	4 482
France.....	1956	1132	1120	Beef and veal.....	1955	—	137	Beef and veal.....	1951	—	4 489
<b>DRY PEAS</b>				Pork.....	1955	—	495	Pork.....	1951	—	5 208
France.....	1956	121	141	Mutton and lamb ..	1955	—	1	Mutton and lamb.....	1951	—	236
<b>BROAD BEANS</b>				Total.....	1955	—	633	Total.....	1951	—	9 933
France.....	1956	148	167	Germany, Western <sup>1</sup>				Beef and veal.....	1952	—	4 907
<b>CHICK-PEAS</b>				Beef and veal.....	1955	—	810	Pork.....	1952	—	5 229
Mexico.....	1955	122	94	Pork.....	1955	—	1 345	Mutton and lamb.....	1952	—	294
<b>PEARS</b>				Mutton and lamb.....	1955	—	24	Total.....	1952	—	10 430
Germany, Western...	1956	—	320	Total.....	1955	—	2 179	Beef and veal.....	1948-52	—	4 785
Spain.....	1955	—	78	United Kingdom				Pork.....	1948-52	—	4 905
United Kingdom ..	1956	—	57	Beef and veal <sup>10</sup> .....	1936-38	—	591	Mutton and lamb.....	1948-52	—	283
Canada.....	1956	—	33	Pork <sup>10</sup> .....	1936-38	—	406	Total.....	1948-52	—	9 773
United States.....	1956	—	718	Mutton and lamb <sup>10</sup> .....	1936-38	—	198				
Brazil.....	1956	—	35	Total <sup>10</sup> .....	1936-38	—	1 195				

NOTE: 1956 data represent preliminary estimates or forecasts and are subject to revision. Area figures refer to harvested area, unless otherwise specified. A dash (—) denotes no revision or entry not applicable.

NOTE: Les données relatives à 1956 représentent des estimations préliminaires ou des prévisions et sont donc sujettes à révision. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres des superficies s'entendent généralement des superficies récoltées. Un tiret (—) indique qu'il n'y a pas de chiffre révisé ou que le renseignement n'a pas lieu de figurer.

<sup>1</sup>November estimate. — <sup>2</sup>Crop year beginning in year stated. — <sup>3</sup>First estimate. — <sup>4</sup>Production data refer to centrifugal sugar, raw value, for the production year beginning in September of the year stated. — <sup>5</sup>Tel quel. — <sup>6</sup>December estimate. — <sup>7</sup>Area sown, first estimate; corresponding estimate for 1955 was 1,246 thousand hectares. — <sup>8</sup>Excluding meat equivalent of exported live animals. — <sup>9</sup>Including meat equivalent of imported live animals. — <sup>10</sup>Excluding meat equivalent of imported fat stock; slaughtering of imported store cattle are included with those of indigenous animals. — <sup>11</sup>Including meat equivalent of imported fat stock.

<sup>1</sup>Estimation de novembre. — <sup>2</sup>Campagne agricole commençant l'année indiquée. — <sup>3</sup>Première estimation. — <sup>4</sup>Les données de production se rapportent au sucre centrifugé, en équivalent de sucre brut, et portent sur la campagne de production commençant en septembre de l'année indiquée. — <sup>5</sup>Tel quel. — <sup>6</sup>Estimation de décembre. — <sup>7</sup>Superficie enssemencée, première estimation; l'estimation correspondante pour 1955 était 1 246 mille hectares. — <sup>8</sup>Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux exportés sur pied. — <sup>9</sup>Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux importés sur pied. — <sup>10</sup>Non compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux gras importés; les abattages des animaux de ferme importés sont compris avec ceux des animaux indigènes. — <sup>11</sup>Y compris l'équivalent en viande des animaux gras importés.

Table 3. - Potatoes : Area and production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955, and 1956

Tableau 3. - Pommes de terre : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1954, 1955 et 1956

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1954	1955	1956	1948-52	1954	1955	1956
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Austria	175	177	180	181	2 270	2 792	3 006	2 989
Belgium	90	93	84	86	2 127	2 634	2 184	...
Czechoslovakia	<sup>1</sup> 575	...	...	...	<sup>1</sup> 6 780	...	...	...
Denmark	113	97	94	93	2 170	1 938	1 442	2 192
Finland	95	88	86	97	1 442	1 090	1 067	1 587
France	1 124	1 057	1 040	...	13 734	16 986	15 089	...
Germany <sup>1</sup>	1 956	2 025	...	...	<sup>2</sup> 36 925	43 538	...	...
Eastern	(819)	(834)	...	...	<sup>2</sup> (12 842)	(16 753)	...	...
Western	(1 136)	(1 190)	1 128	1 135	(24 067)	(26 769)	22 874	26 756
Greece	35	40	40	38	385	442	438	<sup>2</sup> 410
Hungary	<sup>1</sup> 283	...	...	...	<sup>1</sup> 1 746	1 990	2 470	...
Ireland, Rep. of	138	118	116	<sup>1</sup> 115	2 902	2 284	2 114	...
Italy	392	397	392	389	2 732	3 262	3 398	...
Netherlands <sup>2</sup>	186	171	153	144	4 679	4 148	4 082	3 531
Norway	60	55	56	58	1 174	1 130	981	1 406
Poland	<sup>1</sup> 2 540	2 648	2 633	...	<sup>1</sup> 31 497	35 662	26 400	...
Portugal	89	87	88	...	1 080	1 073	1 081	...
Spain	358	355	354	...	3 348	3 939	4 081	...
Sweden	132	120	123	120	1 814	1 429	1 285	1 776
Switzerland	57	57	57	59	1 039	1 395	1 100	1 400
United Kingdom	496	382	354	374	9 444	7 442	6 379	7 443
Yugoslavia	228	256	261	270	1 486	1 876	2 260	...
Total	9 380	9 350	9 250	9 300	129 700	143 300	126 800	140 800
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>								
Canada	175	125	129	127	2 147	1 449	1 837	1 858
Mexico	30	32	...	...	134	150	...	...
United States	662	572	572	567	10 676	9 958	10 299	11 074
Total	890	750	750	740	13 070	11 690	12 420	13 200
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina	191	217	205	...	1 232	1 375	1 548	...
Brazil	147	165	181	186	699	815	898	994
Chile	50	58	56	...	412	610	619	...
Colombia	105	122	121	...	506	526	665	...
Peru	217	246	235	...	1 240	1 453	1 389	...
Total	860	980	930	...	4 530	5 230	5 580	...
<b>ASIA</b>								
China: Mainland	<sup>1</sup> 338	...	...	...	<sup>1</sup> 846	...	...	...
India	237	269	280	...	1 647	1 790	1 869	...
Japan	209	212	211	...	2 451	2 743	2 908	...
Korea, South	42	44	...	...	227	234	...	...
Turkey	79	109	109	...	603	1 000	1 116	...
Total	1 470	1 570	1 570	...	10 130	11 050	11 460	...
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Algeria	23	23	...	...	212	253	...	...
Egypt	13	14	12	...	187	225	182	...
Madagascar	22	20	...	...	79	50	...	...
Ruanda-Urundi	13	18	20	...	112	110	117	...
Union of South Africa <sup>2</sup>	57	...	...	...	<sup>2</sup> 230	...	...	...
Total	170	160	160	...	1 020	1 040	1 000	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
Australia	51	44	53	43	464	476	376	432
New Zealand	8	10	8	...	118	154	...	...
Total	60	50	60	50	580	630	500	550
<b>WORLD TOTAL (excl. U. S. S. R.)</b>	<b>12 800</b>	<b>12 900</b>	<b>12 800</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>159 800</b>	<b>172 900</b>	<b>157 800</b>	<b>...</b>

<sup>1</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>2</sup>Including Berlin. — <sup>3</sup>Series revised to include area and marketings of early potatoes. — <sup>4</sup>Average of 2 years; 22 provinces only. — <sup>5</sup>On farms and estates. — <sup>6</sup>Total crop.

<sup>1</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>2</sup>Y compris Berlin. — <sup>3</sup>Les données ont été révisées afin de comprendre la superficie et la vente des pommes de terre nouvelles. — <sup>4</sup>Moyenne de 2 années; 22 provinces seulement. — <sup>5</sup>Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines. — <sup>6</sup>Production totale.

Table 4. - Sweet potatoes and yams : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Tableau 4. - Patates et ignames : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
<b>EUROPE</b>								
Spain	11	11	11	11	163	148	126	132
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>								
British West Indies								
Barbados	5				38			
Jamaica	16	16	16	16	64	64	64	64
St. Vincent	2	2	4		5	6	7	8
Trinidad and Tobago					19			
Cuba	100				293	315	310	
Dominican Republic	41				84		84	
Guadeloupe	2	2			32	30		
Haiti	20				100		120	
Mexico	12	12			67	74	71	
Puerto Rico	18	11	13		38	36	44	
United States	166	142	134	138	978	855	752	950
Total	400				1 790	1 700	1 620	1 870
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>								
Argentina	32	33	29	31	317	358	284	303
Brazil	108	103	107	113	869	895	959	1 042
Paraguay	8		8		74		75	
Peru	29	13	10	12	225	92	73	83
Uruguay	11	13	11	11	49	71	61	50
Venezuela	15	15	11		50	62	45	
Total	220	200	190	210	1 690	1 690	1 670	1 730
<b>ASIA</b>								
British North Borneo	2	2			12	14		
Cambodia	1				125		30	
Ceylon	15	15	16	16	36	42	43	55
China: Mainland	124				430			
Taiwan (Formosa)	232	241	248	246	2 100	2 295	2 557	2 437
Hong Kong	4	4	4		17	18	10	
India	150	165	170	194	901	919	1 330	1 599
Indonesia								
Java and Madura	181	216	174	176	1 039	1 231	1 064	983
Other Islands	84	109	111	102	711	945	1 048	881
Japan	402	360	354	376	6 074	5 391	5 226	7 180
Korea, South	42	46	46	48	271	413	394	355
Malaya, Federation of	19				198			
Philippines	113	174	180	159	465	757	740	782
Ryukyu Islands	32	22	23	22	284	212	267	206
Singapore	1	1	1		9	7	7	
Total	4 700	4 800	4 800	4 800	41 800	47 200	47 700	49 500
<b>AFRICA</b>								
Belgian Congo	57	56	53	55	353	309	343	358
Egypt	2	2	3	3	21	37	52	37
Ethiopia and Eritrea, Fed. of								
Ethiopia					25	25	25	25
French Cameroons	32	34	30	36	110	138	148	159
French Equatorial Africa	38				298			
French Togoland	50	63	64	66	260	376	396	389
French West Africa	271	271	350		1 452	1 735	2 562	
Gold Coast and British Togoland	64	60	60		482	482	481	
Madagascar	90		110		287		303	
Nigeria and British Cameroons	308				993			
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of								
Nyasaland	63				72			
Ruanda-Urundi	177	190	213	188	1 193	1 442	1 964	1 733
Sierra Leone	4	4	4	4	9	10	10	10
Tanganyika	78				238			
Uganda	207	260			133			
Union of South Africa	12				40			
Zanzibar and Pemba	4	2	2	2	10	9	9	9
Total	2 440	2 560		2 600	16 900	18 000	19 400	19 200
<b>OCEANIA</b>								
British Solomon Islands	15				48			
Fiji	1	1	1	1	15	16	16	16
New Caledonia	1				6		5	
Total	10	10	10	10	110	120	120	120
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>7 700</b>	<b>7 900</b>	<b>8 100</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>61 500</b>	<b>68 900</b>	<b>70 600</b>	<b>72 500</b>

<sup>1</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>2</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>3</sup>Average of 3 years.  
 — \*1949-53. — \*22 provinces only. — \*1947-51. — \*Standing estimate.  
 — \*1950. — \*1949.

<sup>1</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>2</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>3</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — \*1949-53 — \*22 provinces seulement. — \*1947-51. — \*Estimation permanente. — \*1950. — \*1949.

Table 5. - Cassava : Area and production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954, and 1955

Tableau 5. - Manioc : Superficie et production, 1948-52, 1953, 1954 et 1955

Country — Pays	Area - Superficie				Production			
	1948-52	1953	1954	1955	1948-52	1953	1954	1955
	1 000 hectares				1 000 metric tons			
N. and CENT. AMERICA								
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Barbados	5	5	5	5	17	17	17	17
Jamaica	155	—	—	—	179	—	—	—
Cuba	159	—	—	—	148	—	144	—
Dominican Republic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guadeloupe	1	1	—	—	15	12	—	—
Honduras	13	4	4	—	19	12	13	—
Nicaragua	12	1	—	—	15	6	—	—
Panama	—	—	4	—	—	—	19	—
Puerto Rico	12	4	5	—	14	10	12	—
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	24	22	25	—	344	299	310	—
Bolivia	14	—	—	—	77	—	—	—
Brazil	958	1 062	1 103	1 149	12 466	13 441	14 493	14 863
Colombia	180	76	—	—	1844	870	658	674
Ecuador	110	—	—	—	114	—	—	—
French Guiana	1	1	1	—	10	8	15	—
Paraguay	61	—	61	—	903	—	940	—
Peru	28	15	15	17	288	215	201	228
Venezuela	43	54	49	40	152	253	194	157
ASIA								
British Borneo	—	—	—	—	75	82	—	—
North Borneo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	63	69	70	79	220	223	234	246
China : Taiwan (Formosa)	10	9	10	11	101	114	136	130
India	1237	231	287	248	1 347	1 255	2 077	1 764
Indonesia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Java and Madura	1745	868	866	876	14 825	6 468	6 430	6 475
Other islands	128	174	205	196	1 993	2 485	3 139	2 905
Malaya, Federation of	14	11	13	—	1294	—	—	—
Philippines	49	28	57	59	290	—	277	292
Singapore	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
AFRICA								
Belgian Congo	655	566	575	634	5 935	6 751	6 785	7 520
Villages	(651)	(563)	(569)	(632)	(5 911)	(6 728)	(6 764)	(7 503)
Farms and estates	(4)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(24)	(23)	(21)	(20)
French Cameroons	59	64	71	71	710	643	613	547
French Equatorial Africa	1100	—	—	—	816	—	—	—
French Togoland	46	61	62	64	233	371	361	373
French West Africa	269	427	432	—	1 082	2 008	1 858	—
Gold Coast and British Togoland	166	66	66	—	1512	512	512	—
Liberia	155	—	—	—	1397	—	—	—
Madagascar	195	—	193	—	866	—	796	—
Mauritius	1	—	—	—	3	3	3	2
Nigeria and British Cameroons	1999	—	—	—	10 722	—	—	—
Reunion	1	1	—	—	8	8	—	—
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Rhodesia	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nyasaland	75	—	—	—	1545	—	—	—
Ruanda-Urundi	144	140	139	147	1 174	1 805	2 040	2 086
Sierra Leone	14	15	15	16	36	37	37	39
Tanganyika	1257	1487	—	—	1816	1 861	—	—
Uganda	209	307	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zanzibar and Pemba	12	11	12	12	81	82	90	90
OCEANIA								
Fiji	6	6	6	6	149	51	51	51
Pacific Islands (U.S. Trust)	—	1	1	1	—	9	13	10
Tonga	11	1	1	—	18	7	7	—

<sup>1</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>2</sup>1950. — <sup>3</sup>1947-51. — <sup>4</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>5</sup>1949-53. — <sup>6</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>7</sup>1949. — <sup>8</sup>Including sweet potatoes.

<sup>1</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>2</sup>1950. — <sup>3</sup>1947-51. — <sup>4</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>5</sup>1949-53. — <sup>6</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>7</sup>1949. — <sup>8</sup>Y compris les patates.



Table 6A. - Dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 6A. - Produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produits et pays	Percent- age of total production <sup>1</sup>	1948-52	1954	1955	1955					1956					
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	V.I	VIII	IX	X	
Percent ..... Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques															
<b>COW MILK - LAIT DE VACHE</b>															
<b>TOTAL MILK - PRODUCTION TOTALE</b>															
Australia .....	100	459	497	529	355	334	456	582	735	367	...	...	...	...	...
Austria .....	100	167	204	205	214	227	218	201	207	218	230	222	...	...	...
Canada .....	100	604	639	653	786	843	831	783	672	768	900	842	...	...	...
Denmark .....	100	410	450	427	518	542	459	390	378	514	485	417	383	...	...
Germany, Western .....	100	1 079	1 421	1 409	1 607	1 655	1 540	1 381	1 334	1 630	1 626	1 536	1 366	1 317	...
United States <sup>2</sup> .....	100	4 345	4 615	4 666	5 521	5 195	4 770	4 279	4 183	5 610	5 306	4 896	4 382	4 286	...
<b>DELIVERED MILK - LIVRAISONS DE LAIT</b>															
Finland .....	58	99	142	142	163	182	156	138	123	201	204	188	163	149	...
Netherlands .....	90	369	411	407	545	548	512	404	328	564	542	520	408	364	...
Norway .....	67	77	88	88	113	106	91	73	70	121	111	98	81	75	...
Sweden .....	82	308	297	283	337	365	321	274	240	324	337	315	268	235	...
Switzerland .....	70	141	162	161	184	194	188	170	164	188	201	192	168	156	...
United Kingdom .....	85	689	771	757	876	829	727	615	691	949	864	791	741	808	...
<b>BUTTER - BEURRE</b>															
Australia .....	98	13.3	15.0	16.8	10.0	8.6	13.5	18.5	24.7	6.9	9.4	14.0	17.6	24.6	...
Canada .....	94	10.4	11.8	12.0	16.0	18.4	17.8	16.6	13.0	15.1	19.9	17.6	14.1	11.3	...
Denmark .....	100	13.0	15.0	13.7	16.3	17.0	14.6	12.8	12.6	17.0	15.4	13.5	12.3	...	...
Germany, Western .....	90	20.3	25.3	24.2	28.4	28.6	27.3	23.9	23.9	29.9	28.9	28.2	24.3	...	...
Netherlands .....	100	6.8	6.8	6.4	8.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.3	9.0	7.9	7.7	6.4	6.2	...
New Zealand .....	99	14.7	15.7	16.4	5.3	3.7	13.3	20.9	27.9	6.2	4.7	13.8	20.4	27.5	...
Sweden .....	98	8.3	7.7	7.0	8.5	9.6	8.3	7.1	6.1	8.4	9.0	8.2	7.1	5.9	...
Switzerland .....	98	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.1	...	...
Union of South Africa ..	89	2.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.9	...
Argentina .....	...	3.6	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria .....	72	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.2	...	...	...
Finland .....	80	2.8	4.3	4.1	4.7	5.7	4.5	4.0	3.4	6.6	7.1	6.3	5.4	4.7	...
Ireland, Rep. of <sup>3</sup> .....	67	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.1	6.0	5.5	4.8	4.1	4.9	6.5	6.3	5.3	4.6	...
Japan .....	...	0.21	0.57	0.60	0.61	0.47	0.49	0.57	0.60	0.58	0.63	0.60	0.68	...	...
Norway .....	69	0.88	0.87	0.88	1.47	1.36	0.84	0.54	0.42	1.72	1.61	1.14	0.79	0.54	...
Portugal .....	...	0.15	0.24	0.21	0.28	0.20	0.17	0.14	0.11	0.24	0.21	0.20	...	...	...
United Kingdom .....	68	0.8	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	3.6	2.5	1.7	1.1	...	...
United States .....	89	48.4	54.8	52.3	66.7	56.7	46.5	41.5	42.7	65.2	58.1	50.0	42.2	42.3	...
Venezuela .....	...	0.12	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.34	0.32	0.30	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.30	0.26	...	...
<b>CHEESE - FROMAGE</b>															
Australia .....	99-100	3.7	4.1	3.3	1.7	2.2	3.2	4.4	5.4	1.8	2.4	3.6	5.0	...	...
Canada .....	92	3.5	3.2	3.0	4.1	4.6	4.7	3.6	2.0	3.8	5.9	5.4	4.8	3.8	...
Denmark .....	100	5.8	6.8	7.2	9.8	10.5	7.9	6.2	6.0	9.3	9.1	7.5	6.6	...	...
Finland .....	100	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.2	1.9	...
Germany, Western <sup>4</sup> .....	99-100	11.4	13.0	13.2	14.1	12.4	13.1	13.7	15.0	13.6	12.7	14.2	13.7	...	...
Netherlands .....	90	9.0	12.3	13.0	18.1	17.6	16.3	13.7	12.1	17.4	16.3	16.3	13.8	...	...
New Zealand .....	100	8.5	8.9	8.0	2.8	0.1	5.0	9.9	14.4	3.3	0.3	5.0	9.6	13.7	...
Norway .....	100	2.0	2.5	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.0	...
Sweden .....	100	4.7	4.6	4.5	6.3	7.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.3	6.1	5.2	3.9	3.0	...
Switzerland .....	94	4.2	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.9	6.7	6.0	5.4	5.7	7.0	6.7	5.7	...	...
Union of South Africa ..	100	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	...
United Kingdom .....	98	3.6	6.9	5.3	9.1	9.5	3.9	1.1	2.7	11.6	11.2	8.1	5.7	...	...
United States <sup>5</sup> .....	99-100	44.0	52.3	51.2	67.6	58.6	51.7	45.2	41.4	66.9	60.8	53.1	46.5	44.5	...
Argentina .....	...	7.9	9.0	10.6	10.1	8.4	8.5	9.7	11.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria .....	73	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	...	...	...
Ireland, Rep. of .....	...	0.24	0.16	0.21	0.30	...	0.32	...	0.21	0.35	...	0.38	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup>Delivered milk, and butter and cheese production reported as a percentage of country's total production of milk, butter, and cheese in 1954. — <sup>2</sup>Production on farms. — <sup>3</sup>Production of co-operative creameries only. — <sup>4</sup>Of which 99 percent is cheddar cheese. — <sup>5</sup>Includes cheddar cheese in regular cheese equivalent (factor 0.5). — <sup>6</sup>Excludes cottage and full-skim cheddar cheese. — <sup>7</sup>Average for quarter.

<sup>1</sup>Livraisons de lait et production de beurre et de fromage indiquées sous forme de pourcentages de la production totale de lait, de beurre et de fromage du pays en 1954. — <sup>2</sup>Production fermière. — <sup>3</sup>Production des beurrieres coopératives seulement. — <sup>4</sup>Dont le fromage cheddar représente 99 pour cent. — <sup>5</sup>Comprend le cheddar en équivalent de fromage ordinaire (facteur 0,5). — <sup>6</sup>A l'exclusion du fromage blanc et du cheddar maigre. — <sup>7</sup>Moyenne pour le trimestre.

Table 6B. - Other dairy products : Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 6B. - Autres produits laitiers : Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Product and country — Produits et pays	Unit — Unité	1948-52	1954	1955	1955					1956				
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
CONDENSED AND EVAPORATED MILK - LAIT CONDENSÉ ET ÉVAPORÉ														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	294	695	1 138	1 724	2 499	2 374	884	741	2 607	3 512	...	...	...
Skim	M.T.	193	52	47	54	53	47	54	60	63	24	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	11	11	12	15	15	15	16	12	16	19	16	14	12
Skim	M.T.	562	549	482	543	492	530	497	499	479	540	473	482	531
Germany, Western														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	6	14	18	25	25	21	17	15	28	28	23	...	...
Skim	M.T.	1 064	619	582	714	807	688	546	555	922	556	575	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	12	18	20	24	24	23	22	21	27	27	26	24	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	...
Whey	M.T.	187	376	399	977	659	394	187	70	759	584	501	287	...
New Zealand														
Whole <sup>a</sup>	1 000 M.T.	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	...	...	...
United Kingdom														
Whole <sup>a</sup>	1 000 M.T.	9	11	15	25	20	11	7	9	28	16	12	9	...
United States														
Whole <sup>a</sup>	1 000 M.T.	115	97	99	135	118	105	85	76	130	125	109	88	...
Venezuela <sup>b</sup>	M.T.	156	312	316	305	406	414	401	360	...	...	...	...	...
DRIED MILK - LAIT SEC														
Belgium														
Whole	M.T.	135	10	42	89	65	72	97	5	105	118	...	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	11	13	20	27	35	32	24	18	30	35	...	...	...
Canada														
Whole	M.T.	605	711	788	1 168	1 140	1 020	1 012	510	1 027	578	1 339	930	850
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	3
Buttermilk	M.T.	207	252	247	309	308	307	312	270	370	465	397	320	282
Germany, Western														
Whole	M.T.	911	1 052	780	828	855	766	974	967	1 360	1 288	1 570	...	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	1	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	5	3	3	...	...
Netherlands														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	1	2	3	4	5	5	3	1	5	7	7	3	...
Skim	1 000 M.T.	2	3	2	5	3	1	—	—	5	2	1	1	...
Whey	M.T.	438	812	1 076	2 244	2 124	1 462	770	369	2 297	2 011	1 731	940	...
New Zealand														
Skim	1 000 M.T.	3	3	3	—	1	3	4	5	1	1	...	...	...
Buttermilk	M.T.	462	699	968	153	228	937	1 384	1 804	340	323	...	...	...
Portugal														
Whole	M.T.	12	64	80	109	109	69	50	68	130	122	...	...	...
Sweden														
Whole	M.T.	621	425	351	400	342	494	326	180	805	1 203	960	...	...
Skim	M.T.	310	552	527	944	1 128	439	336	265	988	728	299	...	...
United Kingdom														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	2	4	4	7	5	2	1	2	9	7	5	3	...
United States														
Whole	1 000 M.T.	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	...
Skim <sup>a</sup>	1 000 M.T.	31	53	56	90	58	45	40	40	80	59	45	36	...
CASEIN - CASÉINE														
Canada														
Whole	M.T.	169	233	240	380	427	301	243	233	446	557	456	351	236
Netherlands	M.T.	133	74	57	104	117	117	35	...	115	135	159	67	...
New Zealand	M.T.	698	812	1 171	455	200	992	1 711	2 040	455	257	...	...	...
Norway	M.T.	308	381	317	484	450	264	152	106	625	581	423	298	...

<sup>1</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>2</sup>Condensed and powdered milk. — <sup>3</sup>1952.— <sup>4</sup>Case goods only. — <sup>5</sup>Condensed milk and whole milk powder. —<sup>6</sup>For human consumption.Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>2</sup>Lait condensé et en poudre. — <sup>3</sup>1952.— <sup>4</sup>Marchandise emballée seulement. — <sup>5</sup>Lait condensé et lait entier en poudre. — <sup>6</sup>Pour la consommation humaine.

Table 7. - Meat: Production in selected countries (monthly data or monthly averages)

Tableau 7. - Viande: Production dans certains pays (données ou moyennes mensuelles)

Country Pays	Kind of meat Genre de viande	1948-52	1954	1955	1955					1956				
					IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	IV-VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
Argentina (Com.)	Beef and veal	79.1	81.0	102.7	101.8	107.9	120.7	93.6	109.2	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	9.4	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.6	11.3	9.6	10.1	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.5	5.7	5.4	4.8	7.3	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	95.2	97.8	119.8	120.0	124.2	137.4	107.0	126.6	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Beef and veal	51.2	61.3	63.1	63.9	68.8	71.4	72.3	68.6	64.3	...	...	...	...
	Pork <sup>1</sup>	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.1	7.0	8.0	7.8	7.5	7.5	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	26.6	32.3	32.5	27.3	24.2	26.2	33.4	45.1	25.4	...	...	...	...
	Total	85.3	101.3	103.8	99.3	100.0	105.6	113.5	121.2	90.6	...	...	...	...
Austria <sup>2</sup> (Com.)	Total	17.3	23.8	...	20.9	19.6	23.8	20.8	21.9	21.6	21.3	23.8	...	...
Belgium	Beef	9.4	13.0	13.6	13.3	...	113.7	...	...	12.6	...	...	...	...
	Veal	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	...	11.8	...	...	1.6	...	...	...	...
	Pork	12.0	14.6	15.2	15.1	...	115.2	...	...	16.7	...	...	...	...
	Total	23.1	29.5	30.8	30.6	...	130.8	...	...	31.0	...	...	...	...
Canada (Ins.)	Beef and veal	26.4	32.9	34.5	33.5	31.8	33.3	43.9	34.1	36.9	34.6	35.5	47.1	38.5
	Pork	24.1	23.7	26.9	27.0	21.8	20.3	28.3	26.8	28.9	22.2	20.9	26.0	24.3
	Total	51.4	57.6	62.4	60.8	54.3	54.7	74.1	62.7	66.3	57.4	58.1	74.9	64.6
Denmark	Beef and veal	12.5	15.8	17.7	16.7	14.0	18.7	18.7	15.6	20.3	17.8	17.7	...	...
	Pork	25.5	42.0	42.7	44.6	39.8	42.1	35.0	40.2	40.3	41.8	39.0	...	...
Finland	Total	*5.4	7.7	8.3	7.6	7.1	7.7	9.5	10.4	8.4	8.1	8.6	9.1	...
France (Ins.)	Beef	140.0	62.6	62.9	60.0	55.8	63.8	64.1	65.7	...	...	...	...	...
	Veal	14.6	22.7	23.4	25.1	25.3	26.9	23.8	22.5	...	...	...	...	...
	Pork	29.4	42.6	45.9	43.8	42.9	48.5	48.9	51.3	...	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	14.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.3	7.3	6.9	6.7	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	198.6	134.6	139.0	135.9	130.3	146.5	143.7	146.2	...	...	...	...	...
Germany, Western <sup>3</sup> (Com.)	Beef	*37.6	54.4	53.5	50.0	46.9	58.8	56.4	62.7	49.9	53.8	55.1	55.3	66.4
	Veal	*6.5	8.5	8.1	9.2	7.6	8.6	6.9	6.9	8.3	8.2	7.6	6.6	7.9
	Pork	*49.7	79.9	93.8	94.9	87.1	106.0	94.0	104.4	100.6	104.5	93.0	88.5	109.8
	Total	*95.3	144.2	156.6	155.0	142.5	174.7	158.7	175.5	159.6	167.4	156.9	151.6	185.5
Ireland, Rep. of (Com.)	Total	11.3	17.2	14.6	11.4	...	113.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy <sup>7</sup>	Beef and veal	19.6	28.0	28.3	29.2	30.0	31.6	29.8	27.5	30.1	...	...	...	...
	Pork	15.9	15.1	16.7	5.7	5.1	5.5	7.7	13.1	7.7	...	...	...	...
	Total	38.2	45.6	47.3	37.8	37.0	39.1	39.6	42.7	40.1	...	...	...	...
Japan	Total	8.8	13.1	17.3	14.9	17.0	18.8	17.8	19.0	18.3	20.2	19.8	...	...
New Zealand	Beef and veal	*15.7	17.9	19.2	24.5	...	117.3	...	...	27.8	...	...	...	...
	Pork	*3.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	...	11.1	...	...	3.3	...	...	...	...
	Mutton and lamb	*27.1	30.4	29.7	25.9	...	15.7	...	...	26.1	...	...	...	...
	Total	*46.1	51.6	52.3	53.1	...	124.1	...	...	57.2	...	...	...	...
Portugal (Ins.)	Total	6.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.3	6.3	6.7	...	...
Spain (Com.) <sup>8</sup>	Total	9.1	17.1	16.7	16.9	14.1	15.6	17.4	16.6	15.6	15.2	15.0	...	...
Sweden (Com.)	Total	22.1	25.5	27.5	26.2	...	127.8	...	...	23.6	...	123.8	...	...
Switzerland (Com.) <sup>10,11</sup>	Total	5.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.9	7.4	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.5	8.2
Union of South Africa (Com.)	Beef and veal	22.4	23.5	20.9	22.1	20.0	20.9	19.0	20.9	25.2	24.4	24.8	22.2	23.8
	Total	28.8	31.2	29.2	30.4	29.8	27.7	29.1	33.5	32.5	33.2	30.1	32.7	...
United Kingdom <sup>12</sup>	Beef	46.7	61.3	56.7	48.6	49.4	46.7	53.4	73.4	58.8	67.1	58.7	63.5	85.9
	Veal	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.8	3.5
	Pork <sup>1</sup>	24.7	57.3	57.7	60.3	52.9	44.9	51.0	66.3	52.2	51.9	43.7	48.9	63.4
	Mutton and lamb	11.9	17.3	14.6	10.3	17.1	16.9	18.7	25.6	11.3	20.9	19.5	19.9	25.6
	Total	85.6	137.8	130.6	120.4	120.6	110.0	125.2	167.5	123.8	141.6	123.8	135.1	178.4
United States (Com.)	Beef	340.5	476.3	499.9	488.8	474.0	557.0	548.4	532.1	527.5	513.9	545.2	501.2	591.5
	Veal	43.5	58.6	56.2	54.0	55.8	64.9	66.7	64.4	53.8	59.9	68.0	63.5	76.2
	Pork	357.3	337.6	380.1	322.5	268.5	329.8	366.5	429.1	348.1	313.4	327.0	347.9	439.5
	Mutton and lamb	23.0	27.3	28.2	28.6	24.0	28.1	29.9	28.1	25.1	25.9	28.1	25.9	32.2
	Total	764.3	899.8	964.4	893.9	822.3	979.8	1011.5	1053.7	954.5	943.1	968.3	938.5	1139.4
Venezuela (Com.)	Total	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.4	...	...	...	...	...

Com.: Commercial. - Ins.: Inspected.

Com.: Production commerciale. - Ins.: Production soumise à l'inspection.

NOTE: Figures for total meat production refer to beef and veal, pork (including bacon and ham), and mutton and lamb (including goat meat). All data are in terms of carcass weight, excluding lard, tallow, and edible offal. Except as otherwise stated, data relate to production from both commercial and farm slaughter.

NOTE: Les chiffres de la production totale de viande se rapportent à la viande de bœuf et de veau, de porc (y compris le bacon et le jambon), et de mouton et d'agneau (y compris la viande de caprins). Tous les chiffres sont exprimés en poids carcasse à l'exclusion du saindoux, du suif et des abats comestibles. Sauf indication contraire, les chiffres se rapportent à la production résultant de l'abattage commercial et de l'abattage par les agriculteurs pour leur propre consommation.

<sup>1</sup>Bacon and ham are included in fresh weight equivalent. — <sup>2</sup>Including offal; annual figures include farm slaughter. — <sup>3</sup>Average for quarter. — <sup>4</sup>1949. — <sup>5</sup>Including fat. — <sup>6</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>7</sup>Municipalities of more than 5,000 inhabitants. — <sup>8</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>9</sup>Until June 1953, production in provincial capitals only; afterwards, includes production in all towns of more than 20,000 inhabitants. — <sup>10</sup>Including horse meat. — <sup>11</sup>Refers to 43 towns only. — <sup>12</sup>Excluding meat from farm slaughter.

<sup>1</sup>Le bacon et le jambon sont inclus en équivalent de viande fraîche. — <sup>2</sup>Y compris les abats; les chiffres annuels comprennent l'abattage dans les fermes. — <sup>3</sup>Moyenne pour le trimestre. — <sup>4</sup>1949. — <sup>5</sup>Y compris la graisse. — <sup>6</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>7</sup>Jusqu'à juin 1953, comprend la production dans les chefs-lieux de province; après juin 1953, dans toutes les villes de plus de 20 000 habitants. — <sup>8</sup>Y compris la viande de cheval. — <sup>11</sup>Se rapporte à 43 villes seulement. — <sup>12</sup>Non compris la viande provenant d'animaux abattus à la ferme.

Table 8. - Pig numbers

Tableau 8. - Espèce porcine, nombre

Country — Pays	Date of estimate	Oct. - Sept.					
		1947/48- 1951/52	1951/52	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56
..... Thousand head - Milliers de têtes .....							
<b>EUROPE</b>							
Austria .....	XII	2 048	2 448	2 701	2 643	2 803	2 933
Belgium .....	15-V	1 142	1 369	1 258	1 310	1 420	1 470
Denmark .....	VII	2 829	3 588	4 310	4 852	4 598	4 630
Finland .....	VI	403	414	434	546	467	...
France .....	I-X	6 582	7 222	7 179	7 328	7 570	7 729
Germany : Eastern .....	XII	4 355	7 088	9 100	8 208	8 367	9 029
Western .....	XII	9 492	13 603	12 979	12 435	14 525	14 593
Greece .....	XII	549	636	587	603	603	621
Hungary .....	XI	13 936	4 740	4 977	4 454	5 818	6 056
Ireland, Rep. of .....	I-VI	611	719	882	958	799	742
Italy .....	I	4 030	4 215	4 368	3 746	...	...
Netherlands .....	V	1 561	1 843	1 968	1 945	2 378	2 332
Poland .....	VI	7 084	...	9 730	9 788	10 888	...
Sweden .....	I-IV	1 281	1 374	1 422	1 614	1 568	1 573
Switzerland .....	20-IV	892	1 007	1 017	950	1 038	1 159
United Kingdom <sup>a</sup> .....	VI	3 363	4 962	5 165	6 251	5 843	5 522
Yugoslavia .....	I	3 957	3 999	4 527	4 318	4 780	4 699
Total .....		69 300	84 500	87 600	87 100	95 600	98 100
<b>U.S.S.R.</b> .....	I	19 720	27 100	28 506	47 632	51 080	52 155
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>							
Canada <sup>a</sup> .....	I-XII	4 821	5 500	5 239	4 723	5 427	5 983
Mexico .....	XII	5 663	...	7 400	7 500	7 750	...
United States <sup>a</sup> .....	I	58 834	62 117	51 755	45 114	50 404	55 088
Total .....		75 600	80 200	70 100	63 200	72 400	78 400
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>							
Argentina .....	VI	3 250	...	3 989	3 512	...	...
Brazil .....	31-XII	24 879	27 801	30 916	32 721	35 555	36 606
Chile .....	VI	636	700	720	913	932	741
Colombia .....	X-XII	371	...	...	824	...	1 727
Peru .....	XII	960	1 203	1 268	1 346	1 351	1 341
Total .....		35 100	38 700	42 500	44 100	46 900	47 900
<b>ASIA</b>							
Burma <sup>a</sup> .....	III	419	437	467	480	500	...
China : Mainland .....	...	73 758	89 765	96 131	101 718	87 920	...
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	31-XII	483	2 262	2 611	2 820	2 871	2 799
India .....	...	4 022	4 362	4 200	4 450	4 700	...
Japan <sup>a</sup> .....	II	510	799	994	833	745	1 160
Korea, South .....	31-XII	439	336	489	506	938	1 262
Malaya, Fed. of .....	XII	320	280	291	306	399	404
Philippines .....	I	3 733	4 443	4 794	5 225	5 695	...
Total .....		88 900	111 800	118 700	124 600	112 200	...
<b>AFRICA</b>							
Algeria .....	XI	149	103	77	88	82	...
Angola .....	XII	225	...	260	260	252	...
Belgian Congo .....	XII	203	241	261	324	328	344
French West Africa .....	...	266	270	300	...	...	...
Madagascar .....	XII	381	296	231	210	230	...
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Rhodesia .....	31-XII	107	111	125	128	111	99
Union of South Africa .....	31-VIII	1 358	1 633	1 537	1 491	...	...
Total .....		4 100	4 200	4 200	4 200	4 200	...
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
Australia .....	31-III	1 146	1 022	993	1 198	1 297	1 170
New Zealand .....	31-I	564	574	636	656	689	...
Total .....		1 900	1 900	1 900	2 100	2 300	2 200
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>							
Excluding U.S.S.R. ....		294 600	348 400	353 500	371 900	384 400	...
.....		274 900	321 300	325 000	325 300	333 600	...

<sup>a</sup>Average of 3 years. — <sup>a</sup>Average of 4 years. — <sup>a</sup>On agricultural holdings. — <sup>a</sup>October. — <sup>a</sup>Average of 2 years. — <sup>a</sup>July. — <sup>a</sup>November. — <sup>a</sup>Excluding the Intendencias y Comisarias. — <sup>a</sup>Excluding Putao, Chin Hills, the Shan States, and Karenni. — <sup>a</sup>On farms and estates.

<sup>a</sup>Moyenne de 3 années. — <sup>a</sup>Moyenne de 4 années. — <sup>a</sup>Dans les exploitations agricoles. — <sup>a</sup>Octobre. — <sup>a</sup>Moyenne de 2 années. — <sup>a</sup>Juillet. — <sup>a</sup>Novembre. — <sup>a</sup>Non compris les Intendencias y Comisarias. — <sup>a</sup>A l'exclusion de Putao, de Chin Hills, des Etats Chans et de Karenni. — <sup>a</sup>Dans les petites exploitations et grands domaines.



Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent) :  
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56,  
and 1954-56

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent  
de froment) : Commerce par campagne agricole  
(juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56, et 1954-56

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954	1955					1956							
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
	..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques .....																	
EXPORTING COUNTRIES																		
EUROPE																		
France .....	137	273	598	671	541	927	615	519	866	978	320	72	59	29	25	18		
Germany, Western .....	26	17	12	92	5	6	34	63	53	52	199	101	96	40	22	39		
Netherlands .....	11	25	15	20	21	24	8	8	26	29	18	3	2	2	—	1		
Sweden .....	34	111	62	27	38	70	56	35	1	39	35	7	1	1	—	6		
Eastern Europe <sup>1</sup> .....	40	70	50	22	90	30	30	30	20	25	15	...	5	...	...	...		
Total .....	250	500	740	830	690	1 060	740	650	970	1 120	590	...	165	75	50	...		
U.S.S.R. <sup>2</sup> .....	250	175	175	95	200	150	200	80	80	130	90	...	30	...	...	...		
N. and CENT. AMERICA																		
Canada .....	2 669	1 959	1 724	1 966	2 059	1 491	1 571	1 658	1 503	1 731	2 973	2 506	1 151	1 048	738	720		
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	2 211	1 494	1 866	2 321	1 896	2 304	1 771	1 909	1 399	2 461	3 514	3 494	1 348	1 113	1 184	1 197		
Total .....	4 880	3 453	3 590	4 287	3 955	3 795	3 342	3 567	2 902	4 192	6 487	4 000	2 499	2 161	1 922	1 917		
SOUTH AMERICA																		
Argentina <sup>3</sup> .....	200	764	889	761	817	1 053	835	815	881	729	620	613	146	*192	*200	221		
Uruguay .....	43	30	124	121	98	190	87	107	114	131	131	...	42	9	21	—		
Total .....	243	794	1 013	882	915	1 243	922	922	995	860	751	...	188	201	221	...		
ASIA																		
Iraq .....	—	—	25	...	26	66	4	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Syria .....	36	76	47	...	60	28	7	1	—	...	2	76	...	...	...	...		
Turkey .....	152	218	101	66	50	13	59	17	70	117	59	...	...	...	...	...		
Total .....	188	294	173	70	136	107	70	18	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
AFRICA																		
Algeria .....	2	—	6	17	3	5	18	34	18	16	—	5	—	2	—	3		
Morocco (former French zone) .....	7	20	53	57	37	73	66	51	64	79	35	...	5	3	...	...		
Tunisia <sup>3</sup> .....	65	52	46	...	78	34	42	11	16	8	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Total .....	74	72	105	85	118	112	126	96	98	103	45	...	...	...	...	...		
OCEANIA																		
Australia .....	681	489	641	722	666	761	640	566	575	676	1 058	971	481	310	332	329		
WORLD TOTAL .....	6 600	5 800	6 500	7 100	6 850	7 250	6 000	6 000	5 800	7 300	9 200	...	3 450	...	...	...		
IMPORTING COUNTRIES																		
EUROPE																		
Austria .....	81	38	58	73	73	77	50	117	88	44	42	90	21	60	8	22		
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	175	187	171	119	178	123	155	115	93	91	178	...	57	48	...	...		
Denmark .....	21	33	95	81	114	113	91	87	68	79	92	56	30	20	18	18		
Finland .....	73	45	66	62	90	83	57	71	50	27	100	49	11	23	26	—		
France .....	103	68	54	113	45	62	35	56	81	147	167	679	67	264	194	221		
Germany, Western .....	570	597	721	639	1 058	434	620	778	603	468	706	895	200	383	261	251		
Greece .....	63	37	79	75	7	36	218	33	39	125	102	35	28	18	3	14		
Ireland, Rep. of .....	77	27	39	25	37	60	48	17	50	17	18	44	13	16	20	6		
Italy .....	311	156	128	181	60	184	234	154	190	198	184	116	58	19	57	40		
Netherlands .....	225	232	204	227	300	175	186	252	228	167	263	295	87	78	97	110		
Norway .....	84	74	96	87	95	108	96	107	65	66	110	114	30	46	43	25		
Portugal .....	35	22	19	24	19	12	4	3	64	8	23	89	3	36	17	36		
Spain <sup>4</sup> .....	15	227	72	21	15	4	—	24	18	21	22	...	17	...	...	...		
Sweden .....	61	8	3	15	1	2	9	—	30	26	5	...	...	...	...	...		
Switzerland .....	90	105	93	68	66	80	140	44	50	76	101	166	43	51	40	75		
United Kingdom .....	1 188	979	1 285	1 317	1 245	1 402	1 240	1 276	1 146	1 297	1 550	1 298	609	567	404	327		
Yugoslavia .....	244	139	282	269	336	384	268	290	39	311	434	...	162	...	...	...		
Total .....	3 416	2 974	3 465	3 396	3 739	3 339	3 451	3 424	2 902	3 168	4 097	...	1 436	1 800	...	...		

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 9. - Wheat and wheat flour (wheat equivalent):  
Trade by crop year (July-June), 1952/53 to 1955/56,  
and 1954-56 (concluded)

Tableau 9. - Froment et farine de froment (en équivalent  
de froment): Commerce par campagne agricole  
(juillet-juin), 1952/53 à 1955/56, et 1954-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952/53	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1954	1955					1956							
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques																	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)																		
N. and CENT. AMERICA																		
British West Indies.....	52	50	58	52	65	43	67	48	56	51	53	59	17	23	18	18		
Cuba.....	69	45	51	47	57	39	66	29	48	52	59	49	20	17	10	19		
Mexico.....	85	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
United States.....	195	60	30	67	23	11	67	30	56	68	114	—	46	8	—	8		
Others.....	64	74	72	72	73	74	97	122	42	54	68	61	19	22	22	20		
Total.....	470	270	210	270	220	170	300	230	210	270	350	—	120	—	—	—		
SOUTH AMERICA																		
Bolivia.....	24	25	26	23	18	25	33	10	9	41	32	31	18	9	6	15		
Brazil.....	353	408	403	425	497	400	294	614	547	246	293	—	107	29	—	—		
Chile.....	58	37	70	36	119	68	26	37	85	14	9	158	3	35	57	66		
Peru.....	61	68	65	81	63	56	60	97	93	57	87	65	50	4	25	36		
Venezuela.....	42	48	54	60	48	61	64	70	59	54	58	—	22	—	—	—		
Others.....	102	66	65	57	60	48	80	60	42	48	78	66	27	30	28	8		
Total.....	640	650	680	680	800	660	560	890	830	460	560	—	250	—	—	—		
ASIA																		
Ceylon.....	94	91	76	68	23	78	101	50	76	59	86	20	38	11	8	1		
China: Taiwan (Formosa).....	*22	*75	*61	*50	*25	*65	*60	*27	*47	*63	*64	*40	*10	—	18	22		
Hong Kong.....	16	24	19	20	15	20	27	11	24	24	21	24	4	10	7	7		
India.....	342	171	137	69	111	191	207	39	7	80	152	378	39	103	188	87		
Indonesia.....	35	55	33	58	31	39	36	40	51	62	79	—	14	23	—	—		
Israel.....	78	80	97	78	83	77	109	51	79	73	111	—	38	21	19	—		
Japan.....	309	592	490	568	402	479	516	829	569	428	304	—	212	236	257	—		
Korea, South.....	*50	*40	18	31	—	40	18	24	19	29	51	95	10	32	45	18		
Lebanon.....	43	43	47	—	34	30	63	16	107	33	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Malaya-Singapore.....	45	46	58	56	61	71	55	38	44	56	86	—	27	21	16	—		
Pakistan.....	221	193	2	10	8	—	—	—	—	20	21	—	—	—	—	—		
Philippines.....	61	*63	84	70	63	92	107	46	82	82	69	85	19	39	34	12		
Turkey.....	—	—	42	23	—	109	60	27	26	11	30	106	20	85	21	—		
Total.....	1 320	1 470	1 160	1 170	870	1 260	1 360	1 200	1 070	1 020	1 370	—	490	—	—	—		
AFRICA																		
Algeria.....	17	26	5	12	9	2	3	2	—	—	46	10	42	10	—	—		
Belgian Congo.....	6	8	9	10	9	7	10	9	10	10	10	—	4	5	—	—		
Egypt.....	233	55	15	—	53	—	6	8	—	176	—	—	—	—	—	—		
French West Africa.....	19	19	27	26	28	31	25	27	27	20	31	—	7	7	—	—		
Sudan.....	8	15	20	12	10	11	39	23	5	9	11	24	8	6	10	8		
Tunisia.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	31	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Union of South Africa.....	48	86	48	49	—	23	80	93	11	21	—	—	23	—	—	—		
Total.....	340	210	120	230	109	74	163	162	71	267	470	—	150	—	—	—		
OCEANIA																		
New Zealand.....	46	47	55	*60	56	63	48	55	65	63	—	—	—	—	—	—		
WORLD TOTAL.....																		
	6 450	5 850	6 200	6 500	6 250	6 150	6 500	6 700	5 700	5 800	7 800	—	2 800	—	—	—		

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in wheat and wheat flour. The countries shown accounted for about 98 % of world exports and 93 % of world imports in 1954. The following extraction rates have been used in converting flour to wheat equivalent: Argentina and Australia, 72 %; Canada, 72.6 %; United States, 71.5 %; for the other exporting countries and for all importing countries, 72 %.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, estimated at 1,100,000 and 1,600,000 metric tons in 1954/55 and 1955/56, respectively, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two years. For 1955/56, the large discrepancy between total world exports and imports is due mainly to the exceptionally heavy exports made during April-June 1956. For the greater part, these shipments were afloat or in bonded warehouses at the end of last June and will be recorded as 1956/57 imports.

\* Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, as well as exports of flour made from Canadian wheat imported for milling in bond, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions. — \*Data by quarter exclude small amounts of wheat flour. — \*Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta, and Melilla.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98 % des exportations mondiales et 93 % des importations mondiales. Les taux de blutage suivants ont été utilisés pour convertir la farine en équivalent de blé: Argentine et Australie, 72 %; Canada, 72,6 %; États-Unis, 71,5 %; pour les autres pays exportateurs et tous les pays importateurs, 72 %.

En raison des exportations importantes à destination de l'U.R.S.S. et de l'Europe orientale, estimées à 1 100 000 et 1 600 000 tonnes en 1954/55 et 1955/56, respectivement, on a dû procéder à de fortes interpolations pour calculer les importations totales pour ces deux années. Pour 1955/56, la grande différence entre les exportations et les importations totales est due surtout aux exportations exceptionnellement importantes qui ont été faites en avril-juin 1956. La plupart de ces expéditions étaient sous voile ou entreposées en douane à la fin de juin et figureront comme importations de la campagne 1956/57.

\* Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis et les exportations de farine obtenue de blé canadien importé et moulu en franchise, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains. — \*Les données trimestrielles ne comprennent pas de petites quantités de farine de froment. — \*Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla.

Table 10. - Rice (milled rice equivalent) :  
Trade, 1952-56Tableau 10. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné) :  
Commerce, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956							
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques .....																	
<b>EXPORTING COUNTRIES</b>																	
<b>EUROPE</b>																	
Italy .....	69	61	49	42	34	43	37	32	57	114	86	67	25	25	26	16	
Spain <sup>a</sup> .....	17	14	15	12	20	1	3	5	40	38	12	...	1	...	...	...	
Total .....	86	75	64	54	54	44	40	37	97	152	98	...	26	...	...	...	
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>																	
United States <sup>a</sup> .....	198	174	139	129	93	81	125	150	160	91	102	274	46	78	126	70	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>																	
Brazil .....	43	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	50	...	—	...	...	...	
British Guiana .....	7	10	9	14	10	11	15	14	15	9	*10	...	...	...	...	...	
Ecuador .....	14	8	5	5	1	2	4	11	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	
Total .....	64	19	14	19	11	13	19	25	21	33	63	...	5	...	...	...	
<b>ASIA</b>																	
Burma .....	315	242	365	409	418	411	508	275	442	462	437	509	132	135	209	165	
Cambodia .....	58	49	89	6	112	14	6	5	—	2	40	...	*15	...	...	...	
Laos .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Viet-Nam .....	48	67	73	73	90	96	56	38	102	106	55	...	25	28	...	...	
China: Mainland <sup>a</sup> .....	26	15	9	42	3	61	9	43	57	17	38	...	2	...	...	...	
Taiwan (Formosa) .....	—	—	—	25	—	18	38	23	21	30	12	...	1	...	...	...	
India .....	15	12	15	11	28	20	11	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Iran .....	24	11	12	14	17	9	8	15	24	18	14	...	4	4	9	...	
Malaya-Singapore .....	4	22	35	62	87	33	68	67	78	58	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Pakistan .....	353	335	255	307	241	321	389	286	232	285	313	280	92	107	95	78	
Thailand .....	843	753	853	969	996	1 021	1 124	773	960	990	920	...	280	...	...	...	
<b>AFRICA</b>																	
Egypt .....	4	—	12	46	35	34	31	47	71	*61	86	*34	13	*20	9	5	
Madagascar .....	10	10	3	11	5	3	9	19	14	16	5	6	1	2	2	2	
Total .....	14	10	15	57	40	37	40	66	85	77	91	40	14	22	11	7	
<b>OCEANIA</b>																	
Australia .....	6	8	8	11	6	9	6	13	14	8	10	*7	5	3	*2	*2	
<b>WORLD TOTAL .....</b>																	
	1 250	1 100	1 150	1 250	1 250	1 200	1 403	1 050	1 350	1 350	1 300	...	380	...	...	...	
<b>IMPORTING COUNTRIES</b>																	
<b>EUROPE</b>																	
Austria .....	6	6	6	9	7	10	7	10	8	7	8	8	3	*3	*3	*2	
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	8	7	9	13	11	14	9	17	13	17	17	...	5	8	...	...	
France .....	8	8	15	18	20	21	24	20	8	10	20	28	9	17	6	5	
Germany, Western .....	13	21	18	25	20	24	21	37	16	28	25	29	6	10	12	7	
Netherlands .....	7	10	19	30	31	57	38	11	13	22	18	19	7	9	5	5	
Switzerland .....	3	6	5	5	7	3	6	3	7	4	5	6	1	2	2	2	
United Kingdom .....	14	13	17	27	18	26	35	26	22	21	23	22	6	7	10	5	
Total .....	57	71	89	127	114	155	140	124	87	109	116	...	37	56	...	...	
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>																	
Canada .....	6	7	8	8	11	8	5	6	12	5	10	...	2	5	...	...	
Cuba .....	54	64	*41	*29	*48	*26	*10	*32	*49	*36	*22	*27	*13	*1	*9	*17	
Other .....	20	20	*20	*2	*16	*1	*5	...	*2	*2	*3	*9	...	*3	*3	*3	
Total .....	80	91	69	39	75	35	16	43	63	43	35	...	15	...	...	...	
<b>SOUTH AMERICA, Total</b>																	
	7	7	9	*3	*6	*4	*1	*3	*3	*5	*2	*1	...	...	...	...	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 10. - Rice (milled rice equivalent):  
Trade, 1952-56 (concluded)Tableau 10. - Riz (en équivalent de riz usiné):  
Commerce, 1952-56 (fin)

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1955				1956							
	Quarterly averages				X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
	Moyennes trimestrielles																
..... Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques .....																	
<b>IMPORTING COUNTRIES (concl.)</b>																	
<b>ASIA</b>																	
British Borneo .....	7	9	8	12	9	11	10	10	15	12	12	...	3	...	...	...	...
Ceylon .....	101	103	101	96	114	73	120	92	100	86	85	138	34	44	56	38	...
Hong Kong .....	59	78	27	66	51	68	71	68	57	78	84	66	25	17	26	23	...
India .....	183	48	164	72	308	217	69	*4	...	...	...	84	...	...	7	26	51
Indonesia .....	190	89	65	37	49	4	3	21	99	237	178	...	61	31	...	...	...
Japan .....	245	270	358	311	151	192	474	280	300	245	309	...	91	33	31	...	...
Korea .....	34	69	10	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon .....	2	1	3	3	2	5	...	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaya-Singapore .....	132	137	80	137	133	120	110	155	163	15	112	...	46	49	47	...	...
Pakistan .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*30	*45	...	*15	*60	...	...	...
Philippines .....	16	...	11	16	43	...	6	28	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ryukyu .....	13	8	9	13	*9	*13	*13	*12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syria .....	2	1	2	5	4	7	3	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	984	812	838	763	882	702	879	679	772	860	850	...	280	...	...	...	...
<b>AFRICA</b>																	
French West Africa .....	14	18	17	28	14	33	30	21	28	19	17	...	7	14	17	...	...
Mauritius .....	10	15	9	14	13	19	14	18	7	21	9	...	6	...	...	...	...
Réunion .....	5	7	4	8	7	12	1	10	9	8	12	5	...	...	...	...	5
Union of South Africa .....	7	...	6	8	8	3	7	12	7	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Total .....	36	40	36	58	42	67	52	61	51	53	41	...	21	...	...	...	...
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 330</b>	<b>1 100</b>	<b>1 150</b>	<b>1 200</b>	<b>1 200</b>	...	<b>400</b>	...	...	...	...

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries where data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in rice. The countries shown accounted for about 95% of world exports and 93% of world imports in 1954. Paddy is expressed in terms of milled rice at the conventional rate of 65%.

Heavy exports to the U.S.S.R., Eastern Europe, and China, estimated at about 450,000 metric tons in 1955 and 100,000 metric tons during January-June 1956, account for the unusually large interpolations used in calculating total world imports for these two periods.

\*Estimated from data supplied by trading partners.

†Through 1952, customs territory of continental Spain and Balearic Islands only; afterwards, also Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. — \*Figures include exports under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude shipments to territories and possessions.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial de riz. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95% des exportations et 93% des importations mondiales. Le paddy est exprimé en équivalent de riz usiné au taux de conversion conventionnel de 65%.

En raison des fortes exportations à destination de l'U.R.S.S., de l'Europe orientale et de la Chine, estimées à 450 000 tonnes en 1955 et à 100 000 tonnes durant janvier-juin 1956, on a dû procéder à des interpolations exceptionnellement importantes pour calculer les importations mondiales totales pour ces deux périodes.

\*Estimé d'après les données fournies par les partenaires commerciaux.

†Jusqu'à fin 1952, territoire douanier de l'Espagne métropolitaine et des îles Baléares; ensuite comprend aussi les îles Canaries, Ceuta et Melilla. — \*Les chiffres comprennent les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais ils ne comprennent pas les expéditions à destination des possessions et territoires américains.

## CORRIGENDUM

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics, Vol. V, No. 12, December 1956, page 34.

Asia. Continental totals should read as follows:

	Area Superficie
1948-52	94 700
1954	99 700
1955	102 000
1956	...

Bulletin mensuel - Economie et statistique agricoles, Vol. V, N° 12, décembre 1956, page 34.

Asie. Pour les totaux continentaux, lire comme suit:

Production
150 300
174 100
186 500
...



Table 11. - Meat (carcass-weight basis) :  
Summary - Trade by quarters, 1952-56Tableau 11. - Viande (en équivalent de poids carcasse) :  
Sommaire - Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Moyennes trimestrielles													
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques													
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark .....	86.6	108.8	118.9	125.8	118.4	121.3	116.5	131.8	135.2	122.3	114.1	101.6	111.4	119.2
France .....	9.3	8.0	19.1	21.5	15.6	27.6	16.9	17.0	19.7	27.3	21.9	15.2	13.1	12.0
Germany, Western .....	3.5	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.8	6.3	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.5	4.9	3.7	4.6	3.8
Ireland, Rep. of .....	21.7	23.0	29.4	18.0	34.6	15.0	29.5	20.7	8.6	16.1	26.8	13.9	8.1	14.1
Netherlands .....	39.1	35.4	38.3	46.3	39.5	38.2	34.9	37.5	46.5	48.5	52.7	40.7	55.1	45.8
Total .....	160.2	180.0	210.7	217.0	212.9	208.4	202.9	212.3	215.8	219.7	220.4	175.1	192.3	194.9
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada .....	13.2	14.8	19.7	12.8	32.4	17.8	14.6	12.7	13.4	12.2	13.1	12.5	12.3	10.3
United States .....	20.4	25.2	23.3	30.9	18.5	20.8	23.1	35.4	25.6	26.1	36.4	45.0	36.8	37.6
Total .....	33.6	40.0	43.0	43.7	50.9	38.6	37.7	48.1	39.0	38.3	49.5	57.5	49.1	47.9
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina .....	73.9	82.2	90.2	120.4	86.7	117.9	76.3	94.2	99.2	135.2	153.1	...	...	...
Brazil .....	1.7	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.0	4.6	1.9	0.7	0.9	...
Uruguay .....	18.6	18.4	21.7	2.9	22.8	29.2	28.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	8.2	2.9	...
Total .....	94.2	102.4	112.3	125.2	109.8	147.4	105.8	97.3	103.2	142.9	157.8	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia .....	67.0	90.7	77.6	81.4	61.2	67.1	91.0	71.9	59.0	82.4	113.6	50.6	81.4	69.7
New Zealand .....	105.0	88.6	99.3	104.1	94.1	124.5	91.8	74.4	114.4	103.5	124.3	110.2	108.6	...
Total .....	172.0	179.3	176.9	185.5	155.3	191.6	182.8	146.3	173.4	185.9	237.9	160.8	190.0	...
WORLD TOTAL .....	505	555	600	620	585	645	580	550	580	635	725	...	...	...
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria .....	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	4.7	1.6	0.7	1.3	1.5
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.0	5.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	5.2	4.5	...
France .....	9.9	5.7	8.8	11.7	3.1	11.7	10.5	11.7	17.8	9.7	7.8	7.2	11.8	11.7
Germany, Western .....	9.5	16.6	18.8	22.8	16.0	14.6	18.3	22.9	16.8	18.5	33.1	36.5	36.7	49.6
Italy .....	13.3	10.0	10.2	16.6	6.2	10.5	9.2	16.2	16.5	13.9	20.0	15.2	19.4	23.3
Netherlands .....	2.4	4.4	5.4	5.9	5.4	4.7	5.7	4.0	4.7	7.4	7.7	7.4	9.0	9.0
Sweden .....	1.1	4.4	8.1	4.1	9.7	9.6	9.2	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.5	0.8	2.9	3.7
Switzerland .....	3.6	2.2	2.8	4.8	1.9	2.6	3.0	3.2	4.7	5.3	6.1	0.5	5.1	5.5
United Kingdom .....	309.5	368.4	344.6	382.4	342.4	352.2	355.6	399.2	312.9	388.4	429.1	434.3	434.5	377.3
Total .....	363.5	424.6	413.5	465.0	397.3	417.8	418.2	473.5	394.5	466.8	526.4	520.0	540.0	495.0
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada .....	4.9	5.8	7.4	8.8	4.2	10.2	7.7	6.5	7.8	9.9	11.1	7.5	7.5	12.1
United States .....	54.7	49.1	47.2	44.6	49.5	55.4	44.2	40.5	45.0	51.0	42.1	39.1	42.0	41.1
Total .....	59.6	54.9	54.6	53.4	53.7	65.6	51.9	47.0	52.8	60.9	53.2	46.6	49.5	53.2
WORLD TOTAL .....	470	535	560	595	540	570	560	600	510	600	670	660	580	610

NOTE : This table represents a summary of trade of various kinds of meat, expressed in terms of carcass weight. Prepared meats have been converted to carcass weight at the ratio of 1 : 1.25; canned meat at the ratio of 1 : 1.5 except for exports from Argentina, which have been converted at 1 : 2; the resulting Argentine excess has been added to total European imports. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 92% of world exports and 85% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Ce tableau représente un sommaire du commerce de divers genres de viande, exprimés en équivalent de poids carcasse. Les viandes préparées ont été converties au taux de 1 : 1,25; la viande en conserve au taux de 1 : 1,5, sauf pour les exportations de l'Argentine qui ont été converties au taux de 1 : 2; l'excédent de l'Argentine résultant de cette conversion a été ajouté aux importations totales de l'Europe. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 92% des exportations et 85% des importations mondiales.

Table 12. - Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat :  
Trade by quarters, 1952-56Tableau 12. - Viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée :  
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Denmark .....	16.2	22.6	30.8	28.5	31.8	25.6	28.4	30.9	37.2	21.5	24.5	19.6	19.7	22.5	
France .....	1.5	2.7	12.6	14.2	9.9	20.3	10.5	10.6	13.4	20.1	12.8	9.4	6.1	3.6	
Germany, Western .....	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	
Ireland, Rep. of .....	13.8	16.3	19.7	10.8	24.7	8.4	16.6	13.5	4.2	9.4	16.1	7.8	3.1	7.0	
Netherlands .....	6.6	7.3	8.8	14.9	8.6	6.2	8.2	13.1	15.7	12.8	18.2	12.4	13.2	13.6	
Total .....	38.5	49.7	73.2	70.4	75.9	62.0	65.5	70.4	72.9	65.6	73.1	50.4	43.6	48.3	
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada .....	8.7	8.6	8.3	6.9	9.9	7.0	8.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.0	
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	5.3	9.4	10.8	15.1	8.8	8.6	8.8	15.1	12.1	13.4	19.9	23.9	18.8	22.2	
Total .....	14.0	18.0	19.1	22.0	18.7	15.6	17.7	21.9	19.2	20.7	26.5	29.9	25.4	28.2	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina .....	41.3	49.9	51.0	74.5	58.7	61.0	38.8	64.8	49.0	79.5	104.6	...	...	...	
Brazil .....	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.5	...	
Uruguay .....	14.1	12.7	13.4	1.0	10.6	19.7	18.5	1.8	1.7	0.6	0.1	4.0	1.6	...	
Total .....	56.4	64.0	64.6	76.0	69.6	80.9	57.7	66.8	51.1	80.4	105.9	...	...	...	
OCEANIA															
Australia .....	30.1	66.2	52.0	58.1	40.4	39.1	60.0	48.3	38.2	59.2	87.8	33.7	57.2	49.8	
New Zealand .....	96.4	83.0	94.1	98.2	91.5	117.3	85.3	70.0	111.0	99.0	112.9	108.3	105.7	...	
Total .....	126.5	149.2	146.1	156.3	131.9	156.4	145.3	118.3	149.2	158.2	200.7	142.0	162.9	...	
WORLD TOTAL .....	245	295	325	345	315	335	305	295	310	340	430	...	...	...	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Austria .....	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.5	
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.9	...	
France .....	8.8	4.4	8.2	11.1	2.8	11.0	9.5	11.2	16.0	9.0	7.3	6.6	11.1	11.3	
Germany, Western .....	8.5	12.5	16.7	22.2	14.6	13.3	15.2	22.2	16.2	18.1	32.4	36.1	35.3	47.7	
Italy .....	12.6	9.6	9.9	16.4	6.1	10.0	8.9	16.1	16.2	13.7	19.7	15.1	18.7	22.9	
Netherlands .....	1.6	3.5	4.4	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.5	3.1	3.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	7.2	6.9	
Sweden <sup>2</sup> .....	0.8	3.7	7.4	3.4	99.2	92.8	91.9	94.6	93.8	90.7	94.6	0.8	2.9	3.7	
Switzerland .....	2.4	1.3	1.7	3.4	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.4	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.5	4.1	
United Kingdom .....	151.0	202.6	178.6	209.9	191.6	181.0	169.7	241.5	149.7	199.4	249.2	274.6	195.4	193.5	
Total .....	190.9	241.2	230.2	274.3	233.8	225.7	214.7	303.4	212.2	255.2	327.2	346.4	278.2	294.0	
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada .....	0.9	2.4	2.9	4.4	1.9	5.2	2.2	4.4	3.6	4.0	5.8	5.2	3.4	6.5	
United States .....	9.9	8.0	7.7	8.4	6.4	8.0	9.0	8.6	9.4	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.4	7.7	
Total .....	10.8	10.4	10.6	12.8	8.3	13.2	11.2	13.0	13.0	12.1	13.3	12.9	10.8	14.2	
WORLD TOTAL .....	225	275	290	325	295	290	275	340	255	300	385	405	325	345	

NOTE: Fresh, chilled, and frozen meat include offal and poultry. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 94% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1954.

<sup>1</sup>Includes some canned horse meat. — <sup>2</sup>1956 figures include small quantities of prepared and canned meat.

NOTE: La viande fraîche, réfrigérée et congelée comprend les abats et la volaille. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 94% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales en 1954.

<sup>2</sup>Y compris de la viande de cheval en conserve. — <sup>2</sup>Pour 1956, les chiffres comprennent de petites quantités de viandes préparées et de viande en conserve.

Table 13. - Prepared meats : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 13. - Viandes préparées : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956		
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX
	Moyennes trimestrielles													
Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Denmark	46.0	56.9	56.7	62.3	56.3	63.3	55.5	67.7	63.5	61.1	56.8	54.1	55.6	63.2
France	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4
Ireland, Rep. of	0.7	2.2	4.1	1.6	4.6	2.4	6.7	2.2	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.6
Netherlands	10.6	9.2	8.3	10.1	9.1	8.0	7.7	9.1	10.7	10.0	10.5	9.4	15.3	11.6
Total	58.4	69.4	70.2	75.0	71.1	74.9	70.9	80.0	76.2	73.7	69.8	65.7	73.6	78.8
ORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5
United States	10.3	9.4	6.7	8.3	6.3	6.3	7.3	8.5	8.8	6.8	9.3	11.0	9.5	7.6
Total	11.7	11.2	8.9	11.0	8.2	8.6	9.5	11.0	11.9	9.2	12.1	13.7	12.4	10.1
SOUTH AMERICA														
Argentina	3.5	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.5	*1.3	*2.4	*2.0	*2.0	...	...	...
Uruguay	0.4	0.4	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3.9	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	...	...	...
OCEANIA														
Australia	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	*0.6	*0.6	*0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1
New Zealand	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	2.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
WORLD TOTAL	95	105	100	105	100	105	100	110	110	100	100	95	105	110
IMPORTING COUNTRIES														
EUROPE														
Austria	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	—
Belgium-Luxembourg	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3	0.8	—
France	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Germany, Western	0.6	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1
Italy	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.1
Sweden	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	*0.3	*0.4	*0.3	*0.4	*0.5	*0.4	*0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Switzerland	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6
United Kingdom	67.7	81.3	78.0	80.3	80.0	79.4	80.7	83.6	81.1	79.9	76.5	79.2	79.9	90.3
Total	70.9	84.2	81.0	84.0	82.6	82.4	83.4	86.2	84.6	85.7	80.2	82.8	82.8	93.0
NORTH AMERICA														
Canada	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.3	0.8	1.4	1.5
United States	7.3	2.4	4.9	2.9	6.3	5.9	3.9	2.7	3.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.7
Total	8.6	3.6	6.4	4.3	7.0	7.4	5.2	3.4	4.5	3.9	5.2	3.4	4.6	4.2
WORLD TOTAL	90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	110

NOTE : Prepared meat includes bacon, ham, salted pork, pickled meat, sausages, bologna, and any other kind of salted, smoked, or cured meat except canned. Bacon and ham in airtight containers have been excluded when recorded separately. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 82% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1954.

NOTE : Les viandes préparées comprennent le bacon, le jambon, le porc salé, la viande en saumure, les saucisses et saucissons et tous autres genres de viande salée, fumée ou traitée, à l'exception de la viande en conserve. Le bacon et le jambon en boîtes hermétiques ont été exclus lorsqu'ils étaient indiqués séparément. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 82% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales.

\*Includes fresh pork. — \*Bacon and ham only.

\*Y compris la viande de porc fraîche. — \*Bacon et jambon seulement.

Table 14. - Canned meat : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 14. - Viande en conserve : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Denmark .....	8.6	10.1	11.5	13.0	10.8	11.1	12.5	10.9	12.4	16.3	12.4	9.6	14.8	11.8	
France .....	4.3	2.6	3.4	4.0	2.9	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.1	5.1	3.1	3.7	4.5	
Germany, Western .....	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	
Ireland, Rep. of .....	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	6.1	3.1	2.1	2.6	
Netherlands .....	12.9	11.1	12.7	12.5	13.0	14.7	11.4	8.7	11.6	15.5	14.3	11.1	15.2	11.8	
Total .....	32.6	29.2	33.1	35.3	32.1	35.3	32.6	28.1	31.8	41.5	40.2	28.5	37.9	32.2	
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada .....	1.9	2.6	5.7	1.7	13.4	5.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.4	0.8	
United States .....	1.5	2.7	2.8	3.6	1.2	2.9	3.5	6.5	1.7	2.8	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.9	
Total .....	3.4	5.3	8.5	5.3	14.6	8.2	5.5	8.4	3.3	4.1	5.3	4.8	3.1	2.7	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina .....	14.1	14.6	18.5	21.8	13.3	27.1	17.8	13.9	23.6	26.6	23.0	...	...	...	
Brazil .....	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	—	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	...	
Uruguay .....	2.7	3.5	5.5	1.3	7.9	6.3	6.9	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.8	0.9	...	
Total .....	17.3	18.4	24.1	24.1	21.2	33.6	24.9	14.7	24.9	31.2	25.3	...	...	...	
OCEANIA															
Australia .....	24.1	15.9	16.7	15.2	13.4	18.2	20.3	15.3	13.6	15.2	16.8	11.2	16.1	13.2	
New Zealand .....	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.9	1.7	4.7	4.2	2.9	2.2	2.9	7.5	1.2	1.9	...	
Total .....	28.1	19.5	19.9	19.1	15.1	22.9	24.5	18.2	15.8	18.1	24.3	12.4	18.0	...	
WORLD TOTAL .....															
	90	80	95	90	90	110	95	75	80	105	105	...	...	...	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	...	
France .....	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	
Germany, Western .....	0.2	2.7	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.2	
Italy .....	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	
Netherlands .....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	
Sweden .....	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	*0.1	*0.2	*0.2	*0.1	*0.1	*0.1	*0.2	—	—	—	
Switzerland .....	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	
United Kingdom .....	49.3	42.8	45.7	48.1	33.9	48.0	56.7	35.5	41.2	59.4	56.2	40.5	46.4	47.3	
Total .....	51.6	47.4	48.6	49.9	35.9	50.6	60.4	37.1	43.4	61.0	58.4	42.1	49.6	50.2	
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada .....	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.1	2.1	2.6	0.8	1.8	2.9	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.5	
United States .....	23.8	25.4	22.2	21.8	23.5	26.7	20.2	19.0	21.0	26.5	20.7	18.8	20.4	20.0	
Total .....	25.4	26.7	24.0	23.6	24.6	28.8	22.8	19.8	22.8	29.4	22.3	19.7	22.0	22.5	
WORLD TOTAL .....															
	85	85	90	85	75	95	100	70	80	105	95	75	85	85	

NOTE : Canned meat includes all kinds of meat in airtight containers. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade. The countries shown accounted for about 91% of world exports and 82% of world imports in 1954.

<sup>1</sup>Includes small quantities of prepared meats, bacon, ham, and shoulders.

NOTE : La viande en conserve comprend tous genres de viande conservée en boîtes hermétiques. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 91% des exportations mondiales et 82% des importations mondiales.

<sup>1</sup>Y compris de petites quantités de viandes préparées, bacon, jambon et épaules.



Table 15. - Milk, condensed and evaporated :  
Trade by quarters, 1952-56Tableau 15. - Lait condensé et évaporé :  
Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Denmark.....	11.4	10.4	7.4	7.6	7.0	9.1	6.6	7.6	7.6	9.1	6.0	4.0	9.8	7.8	
France.....	3.7	3.3	3.6	...	*3.6	*3.6	*3.6	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.8	3.8	
Ireland, Rep. of.....	2.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	
Netherlands.....	49.8	51.9	52.3	55.8	47.7	50.5	55.0	47.0	55.3	63.1	57.7	48.9	70.1	72.7	
Switzerland.....	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	
United Kingdom.....	0.4	0.4	5.9	10.5	3.1	4.0	9.5	11.6	9.2	12.4	9.0	8.2	9.8	10.5	
Total.....	68.5	68.5	70.7	78.5	63.0	69.0	75.9	71.0	77.0	89.0	77.0	64.9	94.2	96.0	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada.....	2.9	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	
United States.....	14.3	17.1	15.0	18.5	15.0	16.4	16.2	19.8	16.8	16.9	20.4	22.0	20.3	24.4	
Total.....	17.2	19.2	15.9	19.2	15.9	17.5	17.1	20.4	17.7	17.4	21.4	22.6	21.5	25.6	
ASIA															
Hong Kong.....	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	
Malaya-Singapore.....	2.8	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	...	
Total.....	3.7	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	...	
OCEANIA															
Australia.....	6.8	8.6	4.9	6.3	6.4	5.6	2.3	7.1	5.4	4.2	8.6	7.2	5.5	5.5	
New Zealand.....	3.0	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.7	0.3	2.4	1.2	...	
Total.....	9.8	11.3	6.4	7.8	8.6	7.2	3.8	9.8	6.9	5.9	8.9	9.6	6.7	...	
WORLD TOTAL															
	102	102	97	110	92	98	101	105	106	117	112	101	127	134	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5.0	5.1	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.1	4.2	3.2	2.8	0.2	2.7	2.4	1.5	...	
Greece.....	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	1.5	1.3	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.8	
Malta.....	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.1	0.4	3.8	2.2	...	
United Kingdom.....	10.5	8.5	0.9	0.2	2.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	
Total.....	19.2	17.4	7.2	5.9	7.2	5.4	7.2	8.0	7.1	2.6	6.2	8.4	6.8	...	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Cuba.....	6.3	5.0	3.4	7.2	4.3	3.0	*3.2	*7.2	*7.2	*7.2	*7.1	1.9	4.7	...	
Trinidad and Tobago.....	*1.2	*1.2	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	
Total.....	7.5	6.2	5.2	8.7	6.1	4.2	4.8	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.7	3.0	6.3	...	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Peru.....	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	0.8	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.0	0.7	...	...	
ASIA															
Burma.....	1.7	2.9	3.0	3.6	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.1	3.6	4.1	3.5	2.6	
Cambodia.....	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	...	*10.6	*10.6	*10.6	*10.5	...	...	...	
Laos.....	4.3	3.4	3.8	0.2	*3.8	*3.9	*3.8	*10.2	*10.2	*10.2	*10.1	...	...	...	
Viet-Nam.....	...	...	...	4.0	...	...	...	3.6	5.3	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.7	4.3	
Ceylon.....	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	
Hong Kong.....	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.7	2.6	1.5	3.0	4.1	
India.....	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.2	...	...	1.3	...	...	
Indonesia.....	9.6	3.7	4.0	4.0	2.8	5.7	4.2	1.5	4.5	4.0	6.1	5.3	7.0	...	
Malaya-Singapore.....	18.7	17.7	17.6	20.2	16.5	18.3	16.3	18.6	20.8	20.6	20.9	19.7	22.4	...	
Philippines.....	10.9	14.3	16.0	19.5	14.0	17.3	16.8	15.3	22.8	16.9	22.9	...	...	...	
Thailand.....	6.5	8.0	8.9	8.7	*5.4	*10.3	*13.1	5.4	7.9	9.5	12.1	...	...	...	
Total.....	56.1	55.0	58.1	65.9	49.0	62.7	61.1	53.4	69.7	65.6	75.1	...	...	...	
AFRICA															
Algeria.....	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	*1.9	*1.9	*1.9	*12.1	*12.2	*12.1	*12.2	12.4	12.9	...	
French West Africa.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.6	...	
Gold Coast.....	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	...	
Morocco (former French zone) <sup>1)</sup> .....	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	...	
Nigeria.....	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	...	
Total.....	4.7	6.0	6.0	7.4	5.0	6.1	6.8	7.6	6.5	7.7	8.1	9.5	9.0	...	
WORLD TOTAL															
	105	102	97	110	85	100	102	98	113	107	122	94	115	...	

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in condensed and evaporated milk. The countries listed accounted for about 97% of world exports and 80% of world imports in 1954.

<sup>1)</sup> Includes small quantities of dried milk.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial du lait condensé et évaporé. Pour 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 97% des exportations mondiales et 80% des importations mondiales.

<sup>1)</sup> Y compris de petites quantités de lait en poudre.

Table 16. - Milk, dried : Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 16. - Lait sec : Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	
	Moyennes Trimestrielles														
Thousand metric tons — Milliers de tonnes métriques															
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium - Luxembourg	0.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	4.0	0.4	1.9	3.4	1.5	1.2	3.8	4.3	
Denmark	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.5	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	5.2	4.3	
Netherlands	9.5	8.0	9.0	10.8	9.3	8.4	8.5	9.4	8.9	10.9	14.0	7.5	13.9	20.5	
Sweden	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.5	
United Kingdom	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	
Total	15.4	14.6	15.6	17.4	14.3	15.6	16.9	14.4	14.4	14.0	20.0	13.1	23.9	30.0	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada	4.8	4.4	7.8	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.3	2.0	2.7	3.7	1.6	1.8	2.4	3.8	
United States	11.5	14.5	27.6	30.6	21.0	31.0	16.1	33.7	31.3	23.9	28.7	35.4	35.8	37.0	
Total	16.3	18.9	35.4	33.1	23.4	33.9	19.4	35.7	34.0	32.6	30.3	37.2	35.2	40.8	
OCEANIA															
Australia	5.0	6.7	6.5	7.8	9.2	4.4	3.6	9.8	5.3	8.3	12.5	9.7	6.9	...	
New Zealand	13.0	13.3	9.9	11.5	13.4	10.6	5.2	12.5	9.2	10.1	14.1	15.0	8.2	...	
Total	18.0	20.0	16.4	19.3	22.6	15.0	8.8	22.3	14.5	18.4	26.6	24.7	15.1	...	
WORLD TOTAL	55	55	60	74	70	67	47	76	65	73	81	79	80	88	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium - Luxembourg	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.8	2.5	...	
France	0.6	1.1	0.5	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...	...	...	3.5	1.2	0.7	
Germany, Western	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	3.3	2.5	3.4	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.4	
Greece	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	3.5	3.1	1.5	0.5	
Netherlands	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.0	
United Kingdom	11.8	16.8	13.4	11.5	22.5	17.7	4.4	13.5	9.8	7.3	15.4	19.2	18.0	10.4	
Total	15.7	21.5	18.2	19.7	26.4	22.2	10.6	21.0	17.0	16.0	25.0	29.8	26.0	18.0	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Mexico	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	...	...	...	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	
United States	5.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	...	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	
Total	7.8	3.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.3	...	...	...	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Brazil	2.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.8	2.6	1.8	...	
Venezuela	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.3	5.9	10.5	10.7	7.8	8.9	10.3	10.3	8.0	9.9	...	
Total	10.4	9.2	9.4	10.3	6.2	10.8	11.5	8.3	10.9	11.2	11.1	10.6	11.7	...	
ASIA															
Ceylon	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	
India	3.1	4.0	6.2	9.0	4.1	5.5	4.8	9.1	8.6	8.6	9.9	7.4	8.8	...	
Indonesia	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.9	...	
Israel	2.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	4.5	1.6	4.7	4.0	2.8	0.3	1.5	...	
Japan	5.1	0.4	3.6	3.7	6.9	4.7	3.0	5.0	4.9	...	5.0	1.9	3.0	...	
Korea, South	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	...	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	...	
Philippines	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.2	...	...	...	
Total	11.5	10.7	18.4	22.8	22.0	19.2	13.1	21.5	27.3	16.7	24.2	16.0	21.0	...	
WORLD TOTAL	50	54	54	61	65	61	41	61	63	52	69	65	67	...	

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in dried milk. The countries listed accounted for about 96% of world exports and 89% of world imports in 1954.

Includes condensed and evaporated milk.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial du lait sec. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 96% des exportations mondiales et 89% des importations mondiales.

Y compris le lait condensé et évaporé.

Table 17. - Butter: Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 17. - Beurre: Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country Pays	1952				1953				1954				1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages Moyennes trimestrielles																			
	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII				
.....Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques.....																				
<b>EXPORTING COUNTRIES</b>																				
<b>EUROPE</b>																				
Austria	—	0.1	0.6	—	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—				
Denmark	29.1	34.2	35.3	32.3	28.8	46.0	40.6	27.3	37.0	36.6	28.3	27.2	36.1	31.5	—	—				
France	0.3	0.4	0.7	3.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	5.1	1.7	3.7	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	—	—				
Ireland, Rep. of	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	—	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	—	—				
Netherlands	12.5	13.2	13.0	11.1	10.8	10.6	14.8	7.9	8.3	16.6	11.6	7.1	4.2	10.0	—	—				
Sweden	3.2	3.4	3.3	0.9	2.8	2.5	5.0	0.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	2.9	2.0	6.4	—	—				
United Kingdom <sup>1</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	—	—				
Total	45.5	51.6	54.0	49.6	43.6	60.6	62.8	42.4	50.0	59.3	43.0	38.8	44.2	50.6	—	—				
<b>N. and CENT. AMERICA</b>																				
United States	0.1	—	0.4	2.5	—	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.7	0.7	4.3	8.7	3.0	6.3	—	—				
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>																				
Argentina	0.3	3.7	3.8	2.8	9.2	1.8	0.7	2.3	5.4	0.7	2.7	...	...	...	—	—				
<b>AFRICA</b>																				
South West Africa <sup>2</sup>	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	...	—	—				
Union of South Africa <sup>2</sup>	0.2	—	0.4	—	0.1	0.5	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	...	—	—				
<b>OCEANIA</b>																				
Australia	8.6	9.9	11.9	20.7	12.5	10.4	4.4	21.7	17.1	10.6	33.1	18.8	21.6	16.3	—	—				
New Zealand	46.7	40.4	33.7	39.4	47.5	23.6	24.2	43.5	28.7	35.5	50.0	53.8	23.7	...	—	—				
Total	55.3	50.3	45.6	60.1	60.0	34.0	28.6	65.2	45.8	46.1	83.1	72.6	45.3	...	—	—				
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>				
<b>IMPORTING COUNTRIES</b>																				
<b>EUROPE</b>																				
Belgium-Luxembourg	6.7	3.2	1.9	2.3	4.4	0.8	0.6	3.6	0.8	1.8	3.2	2.2	0.5	...	—	—				
France	3.7	4.8	0.3	1.8	1.1	0.1	—	0.1	1.0	0.1	6.0	7.8	1.3	4.1	—	—				
Germany, Western	2.2	2.2	3.3	8.3	1.8	0.9	1.0	13.0	3.6	7.5	9.0	9.8	0.5	10.9	—	—				
Ireland, Rep. of	1.4	1.2	0.1	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Italy	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.5	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.6	—	—				
Switzerland	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.1	—	—	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	2.0	—	—				
United Kingdom	65.8	71.6	71.4	78.6	83.4	86.4	64.0	92.1	88.2	74.2	60.1	107.8	93.7	69.5	—	—				
Total	83.8	86.9	79.1	93.9	93.8	89.2	66.5	110.2	97.5	87.1	81.1	130.7	99.3	90.0	—	—				
<b>ASIA</b>																				
Israel	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.0	4.1	4.4	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.5	0.6	2.8	2.6	...	—	—				
<b>AFRICA</b>																				
Algeria	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	—	—				
Union of South Africa <sup>2</sup>	0.6	0.5	0.6	—	0.4	1.2	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Total	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	—	—				
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>				

NOTE: Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in butter. The countries shown accounted for about 98% of world exports and 80% of world imports in 1954.

<sup>1</sup>Re-exports only. — <sup>2</sup>Starting with 1955, South West Africa is included in the customs territory of the Union of South Africa.

NOTE: Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent des évaluations du commerce mondial. Pour 1954 le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 98% des exportations mondiales et 80% des importations mondiales.

<sup>1</sup>Réexportations seulement. — <sup>2</sup>A partir de 1955, le territoire douanier de l'Union Sud-Africaine comprend le Sud-Ouest africain.

Table 18. - Cheese: Trade by quarters, 1952-56

Tableau 18. - Fromage: Commerce par trimestre, 1952-56

Country — Pays	1952	1953	1954	1955	1954			1955				1956			
	Quarterly averages — Moyennes trimestrielles				I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	X-XII	I-III	IV-VI	VII-IX	
	Thousand metric tons - Milliers de tonnes métriques														
EXPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Denmark .....	13.4	14.9	14.8	13.0	13.0	15.1	16.7	12.5	12.6	14.6	12.2	12.5	15.5	16.4	
Finland .....	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.7	
France .....	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	5.7	4.8	4.9	4.8	
Germany, Western .....	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	
Italy .....	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.3	4.8	5.1	5.7	
Netherlands .....	19.5	21.5	23.0	22.2	19.4	23.7	25.6	19.2	22.5	23.8	23.5	19.6	24.2	23.5	
Sweden .....	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.2	
Switzerland .....	5.0	4.6	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	4.9	6.4	5.5	5.4	6.5	
Total .....	51.0	54.2	57.6	55.0	51.8	57.2	61.6	51.9	54.2	56.8	59.7	51.3	60.8	62.3	
N. and CENT. AMERICA															
Canada .....	0.2	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	0.9	3.1	1.1	0.8	1.6	
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.2	3.1	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.7	
Total .....	0.6	2.5	1.2	4.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	4.0	4.0	7.5	5.5	6.2	8.3	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina .....	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.7	...	...	...	
OCEANIA															
Australia .....	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.3	8.6	3.9	2.0	9.2	2.8	1.9	7.6	2.9	6.5	2.0	
New Zealand .....	23.2	25.7	23.4	21.3	32.0	23.8	15.6	11.8	21.3	29.4	22.8	29.8	16.2	...	
Total .....	29.6	31.5	29.2	26.6	40.6	27.7	17.6	21.0	24.1	31.3	30.4	32.7	22.7	...	
WORLD TOTAL .....	85	90	95	90	100	90	85	80	85	100	105	95	95	...	
IMPORTING COUNTRIES															
EUROPE															
Belgium-Luxembourg .....	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.4	7.8	8.3	9.5	7.9	8.4	9.2	8.2	7.9	8.5	...	
France .....	4.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.7	3.1	2.1	0.7	3.5	3.1	3.3	1.8	
Germany, Western .....	10.1	13.3	14.6	16.0	12.2	14.5	17.6	13.2	16.8	19.3	14.7	14.6	19.2	21.0	
Greece .....	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.0	2.8	2.4	1.3	1.6	
Italy .....	3.6	5.8	6.5	4.9	5.3	6.9	8.2	4.5	5.5	5.8	3.8	3.1	4.5	12.7	
Sweden .....	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	
United Kingdom .....	34.7	37.1	33.5	32.7	48.1	41.5	20.8	39.3	30.4	29.7	31.6	42.4	33.0	25.1	
Total .....	62.3	67.7	67.3	67.2	77.8	75.6	59.5	69.9	66.1	66.8	66.3	74.5	70.9	73.0	
NORTH AMERICA															
United States .....	5.6	6.4	5.7	5.9	4.3	6.2	4.8	5.5	5.6	4.2	8.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	
SOUTH AMERICA															
Venezuela .....	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	*1.6	*1.6	1.1	1.7	...	
ASIA															
Lebanon .....	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.9	...	...	
AFRICA															
Algeria .....	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	
Egypt .....	1.2	1.1	0.8	3.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	*3.6	*4.0	*3.5	*3.9	...	...	...	
Morocco (former French zone) .....	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	...	
Total .....	4.6	4.7	4.5	7.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	7.6	7.7	6.7	8.7	5.0	7.0	...	
WORLD TOTAL .....	85	90	90	95	100	105	80	95	95	90	95	100	95	95	

NOTE: Cheese includes all kinds of cheese traded. Continental totals refer only to the countries listed but include estimates for these countries when data are missing; world totals represent estimates of total trade in cheese. The countries listed accounted for about 95 % of total exports and 86 % of total imports in 1954.

<sup>1</sup>Figures include shipments under the various United States foreign aid programs, but exclude those to territories and possessions.

NOTE: Par fromage on entend tous les fromages entrant dans le commerce. Les totaux continentaux se rapportent seulement aux pays énumérés mais comprennent des estimations pour ces pays lorsque les données font défaut; les totaux mondiaux représentent une évaluation du commerce mondial. En 1954, le commerce des pays énumérés représentait environ 95 % des exportations totales et 86 % des importations totales.

<sup>1</sup>Y compris les exportations au titre des programmes d'aide à l'étranger du gouvernement des États-Unis, mais non compris les expéditions vers les possessions et territoires américains.



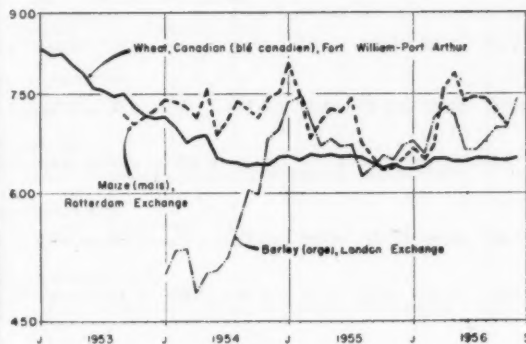
Table 19A. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 19A. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

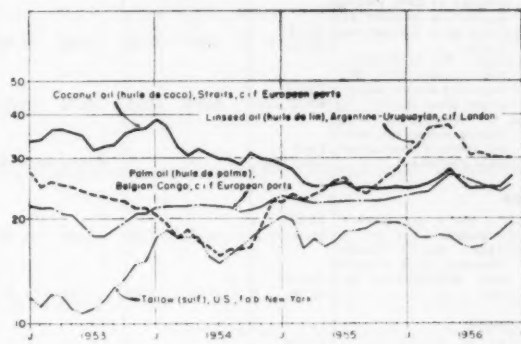
1953-56

U.S. cents per kilogram - Cents E.-U. par kilogramme

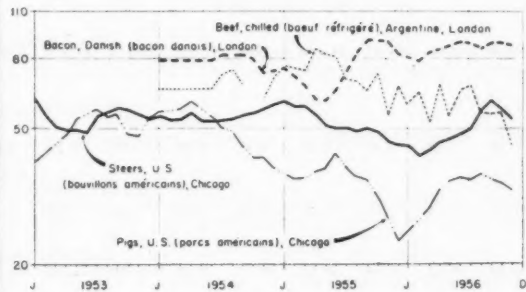
GRAIN - CÉRÉALES



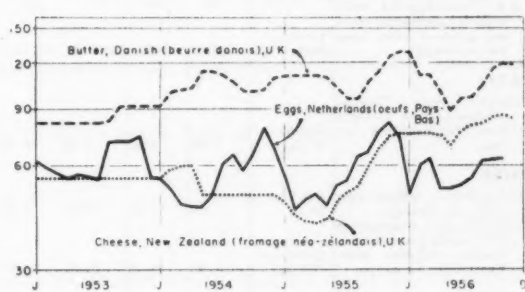
FATS AND OILS - MATIÈRES GRASSES



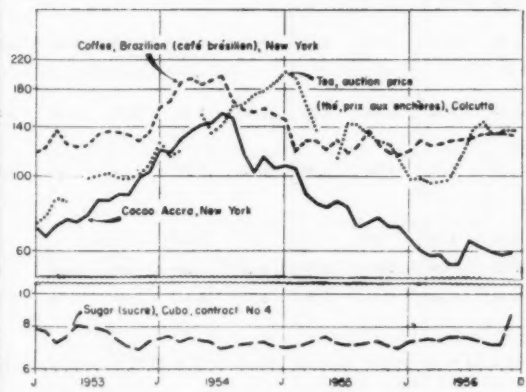
MEAT - VIANDE



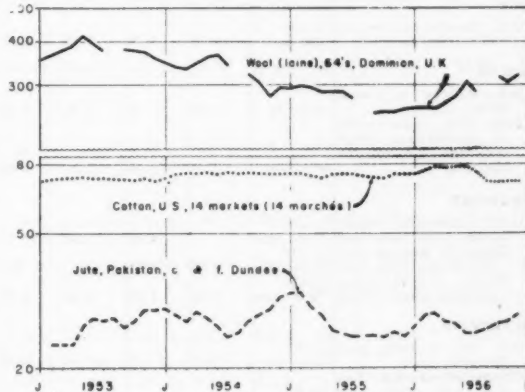
DAIRY PRODUCTS - PRODUITS LAITIERS



COFFEE, TEA, CACAO, SUGAR - CAFÉ, THÉ, CACAO, SUCRE



TEXTILE FIBERS - FIBRES TEXTILES



NOTE: Please refer to price series in Table 19B for complete specifications and for quotations of recent months in original currencies. The price of tea, as charted above, includes export tax. Prices for beef and bacon were fixed through June 1954, and those for butter and cheese through April 1954.

NOTE: Prière de se reporter au Tableau 19B pour les spécifications complètes et les prix des derniers mois dans les monnaies originales. Le prix du thé, tel qu'indiqué ci-dessus, comprend les droits à l'exportation. Les prix du bœuf et du bacon étaient fixés jusqu'à fin juin 1954, ceux du beurre et du fromage jusqu'à fin avril 1954.

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance

Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955		1956											
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
<b>WHEAT</b>															
U. S. : No. 2 Red Winter, average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Chicago exchange .....	U.S.\$/60 lb.	2 04	2 08	2 10	2 18	2 23	2 36	2 19	2 07	2 11	2 18	2 26	2 30	2 39	
Canada : No. 1 Northern, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur, export price, Class II .....	Can.\$/60 lb.	1 73	1 72	1 72	1 73	1 76	1 75	1 75	1 75	1 74	1 73	1 72	1 72	1 70	
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Liverpool exchange .....	£s.d./long ton	—	—	27/2/0	26/11/9	26/19/2	27/17/5	27/16/10	27/1/9	27/1/0	27/2/2	27/10/9	27/19/9	28/13/11	
<b>RYE</b>															
U. S. : No. 2, cash price at Minneapolis .....	U.S.\$/56 lb.	1 03	1 16	1 16	1 22	1 22	1 24	1 16	1 15	1 33	1 37	1 44	1 46	1 47	
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur .....	Can.\$/56 lb.	0 95	1 03	1 10	1 16	1 24	1 31	1 22	1 16	1 26	1 27	1 32	1 36	1 35	
<b>BARLEY</b>															
U. S. : No. 3, cash price at Minneapolis .....	U.S.\$/48 lb.	1 13	1 12	1 10	1 06	1 12	1 19	1 20	1 12	1 19	1 21	1 18	1 17	1 28	
Canada : No. 1 feed, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur .....	Can.\$/48 lb.	1 02	1 01	1 00	1 02	1 10	1 14	1 15	1 04	1 04	1 04	1 05	1 03	1 04	
U. K. : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, London exchange .....	£s.d./long ton	23/3/8	24/3/8	24/11/11	23/14/7	25/18/3	26/12/9	26/0/11	24 0/0	23/19/8	24/11/0	25/2/3	25/5/7	27/0/2	
<b>OATS</b>															
Canada : No. 2 Canada Western, basis in store Fort William-Port Arthur .....	Can.\$/34 lb.	0 80	0 82	0 82	0 85	0 88	0 88	0 89	0 87	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 87	0 86	
<b>MAIZE</b>															
U. S. : No. 3 yellow, cash price at Chicago .....	U.S.\$/56 lb.	1 17	1 25	1 24	1 26	1 32	1 45	1 52	1 53	1 52	1 57	1 56	1 30	1 34	
Netherlands : Average of daily closing quotations, nearest delivery date, Rotterdam exchange .....	Guilders/100 kg.	24 03	24 53	25 10	24 54	25 62	29 03	29 92	28 07	28 17	28 11	27 99	26 61	...	
<b>SORGHUM</b>															
U. S. : Milo, No. 2 yellow, cash price at Kansas City .....	U.S.\$/100 lb.	2 01	2 14	2 10	2 11	2 15	2 32	2 42	2 57	2 67	2 51	2 23	2 27	2 40	
<b>RICE</b>															
U. S. : Zenith, U.S. No. 2, milled, New Orleans .....	U.S.\$/100 lb.	9 25	9 20	9 10	8 90	8 80	8 70	8 75	8 40	8 45	8 35	8 45	8 55	8 50	
<b>SUGAR</b>															
U. S. : Raw 96%, c.i.f. New York .....	U.S.c./lb.	5 47	5 33	5 38	5 38	5 45	5 52	5 54	5 51	5 61	5 61	5 59	5 80	5 84	
Cuba : f.o.b., export price to destinations other than the U.S. (No. 4 contract) .....	U.S.c./lb.	3 19	3 16	3 26	3 28	3 33	3 31	3 36	3 36	3 40	3 34	3 24	3 24	3 91	
<b>ORANGES</b>															
U. S. : California Navel, auction price, New York .....	U.S.\$/77-lb. box	—	8 30	5 08	5 17	6 53	4 76	7 79	—	—	—	—	—	—	
California Valencia, auction price, New York .....	U.S.\$/77-lb. box	6 49	7 22	—	—	13 18	2 39	3 63	3 77	3 07	3 36	3 36	3 61	3 69	
Florida, rail shipment, auction price, New York .....	U.S.\$/90-lb. box	4 06	4 59	4 60	5 09	4 83	4 86	5 33	5 98	6 21	6 97	7 09	5 26	4 67	
<b>SOYBEANS</b>															
U. S. No. 2, bulk, c.i.f. European ports .....	£s.d./long ton	37/9/5	38 4/4	39/2/6	39/18/0	41/15 8	44/19/4	51/0/0	46/10 0	42/15/10	38 13/2	37/13/9	38/15/6	42/8/9	
Chinese/Manchurian - Yellow, 2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports .....	£s.d./long ton	—	—	37/13/2	38/1/8	40/15 0	40/5/0	—	46/15/0	44/ 2/ 6	41/1/3	—	—	—	
<b>GROUNDNUTS</b>															
Nigerian, shelled, c.i.f. European ports .....	£s.d./long ton	65/15 0	66/17 6	67/5/0	71/19/0	79/15/0	84/7/6	81/16/8	78/13/4	73/0/0	68/12/0	70/7/6	73/18/0	81/10/0	
<b>LINSEED</b>															
Canadian No. 1, bulk, 2½%, c. i. f. European ports .....	£s.d./long ton	56/17/0	60/5/0	65/11/3	69/7/0	71/2/6	69/9/4	68/16/5	60/10/0	59/5/8	62/0/0	59/5/8	56/0/6	58/8/2	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series  Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1955		1956											
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
<b>COPRA</b> Straits FM/Borneo, c.i.f. European ports..... Philippine, bulk, c. and f. European ports .....	£.s.d./ long ton U.S.\$/ long ton	65/15/0 175.00	66/12/6 175.25	65/11/4 174.25	65/2/6 175.70	65/6/7 179.00	69/0/0 188.62	71/15/0 195.70	66/5/0 175.12	63/2/6 169.50	63/18/0 174.00	64/11/3 177.75	64/5/0 177.10	67/15/3 185.62	
<b>PALM KERNELS</b> Belgian Congo, c.i.f. Euro- pean ports .....	Belg.frs./ metric ton	6 990	7 038	7 025	6 900	7 033	7 400	7 620	7 150	6 975	7 020	7 012	6 950	7 288	
<b>OLIVE OIL</b> Tunisian, edible, 1%, c. and f. European ports <sup>2</sup>	£.s.d./ metric ton	283/0/0	280/0/0	292/0/0	—	396/5/0	401/5/0	414/0/0	396/5/0	385/0/0	370/0/0	352/10/0	350/0/0	350/0/0	
<b>SOYBEAN OIL</b> U.S., crude, 1 1/2%, bulk, c.i.f. European ports ...	U.S.\$/ metric ton	285.00	281.00	289.00	323.50	365.00	374.00	403.67	353.67	326.75	308.00	295.00	318.00	344.50	
<b>GROUNDNUT OIL</b> Indian, crude, 3 % <sup>4</sup> bulk, c. and f. European ports S. African, 2%, bulk c. and f. European ports .....	£.s.d./ long ton £.s.d./ long ton	104/18/0 —	111/5/0 —	1152/6 —	122/0/0 —	134/15/0 —	145/10/0 —	149/12/6 —	— 137/2/6	— 134/10/0	— 133/0/0	— 127/12/6	122/13/4 126/8/0	138/0/0 155/10/0	
<b>COTTONSEED OIL</b> U.S., bleachable prime summer yellow, drums, c.i.f. Rotterdam .....	U.S.\$/ metric ton	300	304	320	338	379	390	404	385	371	355	321	345	391	
<b>LINSEED OIL</b> Argentina and Uruguayan, bulk, c.i.f. London ....	£.s.d./ long ton	96/16/0	101/5/0	112/7/6	118/15/0	131/0/0	132/15/0	134/6/0	123/7/6	110/5/0	111/12/0	110/0/0	109/0/0	109/0/0	
<b>COCONUT OIL</b> Straits, 3 1/2 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports ..	£.s.d./ long ton	89/0/0	89/17/6	88/18/9	89/2/6	91/3/9	95/10/0	98/14/0	92/2/6	88/15/0	88/19/0	89/5/0	89/9/0	95/6/3	
<b>PALM OIL</b> Belgian Congo, 5 %, bulk, c.i.f. European ports .....	Belg.fr./ metric ton	11 400	11 475	11 600	11 700	11 875	12 588	13 250	13 150	12 875	12 500	12 275	11 990	12 375	
<b>CASTOR OIL</b> Bombay firsts, drums, c. and f. European ports .....	£.s.d./ long ton	108/4/0	112/10/0	115/10/0	117/0/0	122/6/8	134/0/0	138/0/0	131/0/0	126/0/0	132/12/0	131/5/0	135/16/0	159/15/0	
<b>GROUNDNUT CAKE</b> Nigerian, 56% protein, c.i.f. United Kingdom...	£.s.d./ long ton	41/0/0	39/10/0	40/15/0	39/0/0	38/10/0	39/9/0	39/1/0	38/13/9	38/16/3	39/14/0	40/5/0	39/6/5	41/0/0	
<b>COTTONSEED MEAL</b> U.S., 41% protein, bag- ged, wholesale price, Memphis.....	U.S.\$/ short ton	53.50	56.25	56.00	52.60	50.40	51.25	53.70	53.75	58.25	63.10	54.10	55.50	57.10	
<b>COFFEE</b> U.S.: Brazilian Santos No. 4, ex dock New York ....	U.S.c./lb	54.0	53.0	53.5	57.5	56.0	56.5	57.3	58.0	58.8	60.3	61.5	60.3	60.0	
<b>CACAO</b> U.S.: Accra, spot New York..... U.K.: Good fermented, Gold Coast, nearest delivery date, London.	U.S.c./lb. Sh.d./ 112 lb.	32.4 251/11	32.4 248/10	29.3 224/0	27.5 207/9	26.5 189/11	26.3 186/7	26.0 195/4	26.1 206/11	29.0 215/4	28.3 223/5	27.8 218/6	25.5 197/3	26.6 205/0	
<b>TEA</b> India: Calcutta, for export, leaf, auction price <sup>2</sup> .... Ceylon: Colombo, for export, high grown, auction price <sup>2</sup> .....	Sh.d./lb. Sh.d./lb.	3/2.3 3/7.4	2/9.0 3/6.6	2/6.7 3/6.3	2/7.0 3/11.5	2/6.2 4/0.9	2/6.7 3/11.6	2/2.3 3/2.0	3/1.8 3/2.5	3/9.2 3/2.2	4/0.7 3/7.0	3/8.4 4/5.2	3/9.6 4/6.8	3/9.6 4/7.2	
<b>TOBACCO</b> U.S.: Flue-cured, auction price Average, types 11-14... type 11..... type 14..... India: Flue-cured, Virginia, redried, strips, 1st grade, Guntur .....	U.S.c./lb. U.S.c./lb. Rs.As.Ps./ lb.	52.5 54.5 — —	45.0 45.0 — —	— — — —	— — — 3/1/0	— — — 3/1/0	— — — 3/0/0	— — — —	— — — —	— — — 3/1/0	50.1 54.0 47.0 3/1/0	53.4 54.0 — 2/12/0	53.0 53.5 — —	47.9 49.1 — 2/12/0	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (continued)

Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (suite)

Commodity : Description of series  Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit — Monnaie et unité	1955		1956											
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
<b>STEERS</b> U.S.: Choice, for slaught- er, Chicago ..... Denmark : Steers, first class, for export.....	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.  Öre/kg.	20.83  251	20.35  258	20.02  261	18.88  263	19.41  269	20.56  275	20.70  287	21.05  297	22.37  282	25.81  275	27.27  273	26.08  265	24.30  269	
<b>BEEF</b> U.K.: Argentine, hind- quarters, chilled, Smith- field Market, London .. Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London .... Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London ....	Pence/lb.  Pence/lb.  Pence/lb.	21.53  17.90  16.96	25.76  18.50  17.25	22.81  16.82  16.63	24.38  15.81  15.05	20.46  14.32  13.37	26.26  15.27  13.52	21.30  15.50  14.20	25.26  20.12  18.12	25.97  —  18.43	21.57  —  17.79	21.38  —  16.92	21.65  —  16.37	17.75  15.00  15.17	
<b>LAMB</b> U.K.: New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London Old season ..... New season .....	Pence/lb.  Pence/lb.	—  24.95	—  23.76	22.21  26.41	19.97  25.44	19.18  24.58	—  23.79	—  23.36	—  23.65	—  24.11	—  25.99	—  26.06	—  26.08	—  25.56	
<b>PIGS</b> U.S.: Barrows and gilts, packer and shipper, Chi- cago.....	U.S.\$/ 100 lb.	12.23	10.75	11.47	12.28	12.98	15.13	16.36	16.73	16.48	16.81	16.30	15.74	14.95	
<b>BACON</b> U.K.: Danish, Selection A, imported by Ministry of Food, ex quay, London Provision Exchange....	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	324/5	300/8	291/0	287/6	302/0	304/0	306/0	323/0	321/6	317/7	320/0	320/0	316/5	
<b>BUTTER</b> U.K.: Danish, London Provision Exchange.... U.K.: New Zealand, finest salted, London Provision Exchange .....	Sh.d./ 112 lb.  Sh.d./ 112 lb.	454/0  399/6	467/2  403/2	467/0  397/9	405/0  369/9	405/0  340/2	362/0  316/0	321/5  307/0	344/0  333/9	344/6  312/6	*373/6  *311/0	*420/0  *324/0	*421/0  *320/0	*421/0  *294/0	
<b>CHEESE</b> U.K.: New Zealand, finest white, London Provision Exchange .....	Sh.d./ 112 lb.	266/0	270/10	273/3	274/0	273/2	265/9	253/2	274/9	283/9	*287/6	*296/6	*297/6	*298/0	
<b>EGGS</b> Denmark: Price paid to producers by the Danish Egg Society .....	Kr./kg.	5.08	4.71	3.46	3.20	3.75	3.61	3.40	3.42	3.66	4.29	4.47	4.20	4.25	
Netherlands: Price paid to producers, Roermond auctions .....	Guilders/ 100 kg.	304	276	193	232	238	194	194	198	211	235	236	239	251	
<b>TALLOW</b> U.S.: Fancy, bulk, f.o.b. New York.....	U.S.c./lb.	8.84	8.79	8.60	8.16	7.94	8.12	8.12	7.68	7.47	7.52	7.91	8.25	8.78	
<b>LARD</b> U.S.: Pure, refined, 37-lb. cans, f.a.s. New York ..	U.S.c./lb.	13.19	11.94	12.12	12.50	12.88	13.94	14.25	13.30	13.22	14.02	14.66	15.25	15.22	
<b>HIDES</b> U.K.: Basis first East African, 8-12 lb..... U.S.: Green salted pack- ers' steer, heavy native, f.o.b. Chicago .....	Sh.d./lb.  U.S.c./lb.	2/5 1/2  13.3	2/7  13.3	2/7  10.3	2/7  11.0	2/7  10.5	2/7  12.3	2/9  12.3	2/9  12.8	2/8  13.3	2/7 1/2  13.8	2/7 1/2  14.8	...  *12.9	...  ...	
<b>COTTON</b> U.S.: Middling 15/16", average of 14 principal markets .....	U.S.c./lb.	33.64	33.70	34.09	35.19	35.48	35.50	35.48	35.52	34.42	31.98	31.94	32.05	32.05	
U.K.: Egyptian Karnak, fully good, c.i.f. Liverpool ...	Pence/lb.	48.08	48.06	50.49	53.25	54.80	60.19	76.35	72.25	61.63	62.75	63.50	68.31	70.25	
<b>JUTE</b> U.K.: Raw, Pakistan, mill first, c. & f. Dundee...	£/long ton	91.0	90.0	94.8	104.8	104.7	98.6	97.5	91.0	91.0	94.3	97.8	*99.5	*103.7	
<b>SISAL</b> U.K.: British East Afri- can, No. 1, c.i.f. London .....	£/long ton	76.5	82.7	88.9	85.5	80.0	80.6	79.4	77.1	75.0	77.0	74.8	*70.8	*74.5	
<b>WOOL</b> U.K.: 64's Dominion, clean, cost delivered in the U.K.....	Pence/lb.	97	99	100	100	99	103	112	118	114	—	123	120	125	
<b>RUBBER</b> Singapore: No. 1 RSS, f.o.b., in bales.....	Straits c./ lb.	121.28	129.20	114.98	102.64	97.01	90.56	83.41	83.29	92.36	99.95	92.16	93.09	*103.50	

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.



Table 19B. - Price series of international significance (concluded)

Tableau 19B. - Série de prix d'intérêt international (fin)

Commodity : Description of series Produits : Spécifications	Currency and unit Monnaie et unité	1955		1956											
		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	
<b>LUMBER</b>															
Sweden : 2 1/2" x 7" u/s redwood battens, f.o.b., export price, Härnösand district	Kronor/standard	1 160	1 210	1 225	1 225	1 220	1 210	1 210	1 190	1 185	1 180	1 170	1 160	...	
U.K.: Average wholesale value, c.i.f., of imported sawn softwood	£.s.d./standard	87/4/1	85/7/11	85/15/9	84/0/6	83/18/8	85/13/5	85/7/5	83/8/6	88/10/3	83/9/5	83/18/6	83/11/1	...	
U.S.: Douglas fir, dried, 2" x 4" x 16', mixed carlots, f.o.b. mill	U.S.\$/thousand board feet	87.96	88.10	89.18	89.18	89.32	89.92	89.79	89.17	88.21	86.77	85.09	...	...	
Western Germany: Edged spruce fir boards, 3 to 6 m. length, 8-19 cm. width, 21-34 mm. thick, 3rd quality, sawmill price, unloaded, Bavaria	DM/cubic meter	167.50	164.50	161.89	160.12	159.77	159.77	160.35	160.62	160.23	160.04	159.74	159.12	158.58	
<b>WOOD PULP</b>															
Canada: Dry, unbleached, strong sulphite pulp, full freight allowed, Eastern Canadian mill	Can.\$/short ton	129.92	129.88	129.76	129.84	129.72	129.63	128.82	128.01	127.56	127.28	126.67	...	...	
Finland: Unbleached sulphate pulp, average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	27 000	26 300	27 100	27 500	28 300	27 500	28 200	27 100	27 200	27 500	27 800	27 500	...	
Sweden: Bleached dissolving sulphite pulp, average export value	Kronor/metric ton	931.8	937.5	934.5	947.5	948.4	935.4	936.1	941.8	937.1	931.9	930.2	933.4	...	
<b>NEWSPRINT</b>															
Canada: Wholesale price f.o.b. mill, Southern Quebec	Can.\$/short ton	115.44	115.49	115.38	115.46	114.55	114.48	113.76	113.19	112.80	112.54	112.15	111.90	...	
U.K.: Average import value	£.s.d./112 lb.	2/12/7	2/13/0	2/12/5	2/13/5	2/15/2	2/15/3	2/14/11	2/15/5	2/15/6	2/15/8	2/13/0	2/15/0	...	
Finland: Average export value	Markkaa/metric ton	30 000	30 600	30 800	30 600	31 600	30 800	30 600	30 500	32 200	31 300	31 300	31 900	...	
<b>FRESH AND FROZEN FISH</b>															
U.K.: England and Wales: Cod, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	44	49	53	37	52	46	45	44	40	46	51	63	...	
Herring, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	30	36	29	26	22	38	30	29	23	20	21	25	...	
Haddock, landed, mixed sizes	Sh./112 lb.	60	68	62	51	55	49	56	57	56	60	63	73	...	
U.S.: Perch (ocean), fillets, frozen, 5-lb. cello-wrapped pkgs., price to primary wholesalers, Boston	U.S.c./lb.	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.5	24.5	27.4	27.4	27.5	24.3	23.9	24.0	
<b>SALTED FISH</b>															
Italy: Salted pressed cod, Genoa	Lire/100 kg.	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	21 500	19 750	19 750	20 000	20 000	20 000	21 000	21 000	21 000	
<b>CANNED FISH</b>															
U.S.: Sardines, Maine, in oil, 100 1/2-drawn cans per case, brokers quotations, delivered New York	U.S.\$/case	8.40	8.64	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.57	8.32	8.15	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.70	
Tuna, light meat, solid pack, 7-oz can, 48 to case, brokers to dealers, Los Angeles	U.S.\$/case	12.60	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.70	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	*10.80	...	
<b>FISH MEAL</b>															
U.S.: Menhaden, 60% protein, 100 lb. burlap or paper bag, New York quotations, f.o.b. East Coast plants	U.S.\$/short ton	153.00	153.00	150.10	142.50	138.37	134.38	137.00	132.50	129.38	134.00	135.88	137.00	140.00	
<b>FISH OIL</b>															
U.S.: Menhaden, crude, tanks, f.o.b. ship, Baltimore	U.S.\$/lb.	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.75	9.03	9.19	8.75	8.72	8.78	8.88	8.88	8.88	
<b>WHALE OIL</b>															
U.K.: Crude, large quantities, bulk, c.i.f. European ports	£.s.d./long ton	88/5/0	87/10/0	88/13/4	90/0/0	86/0/0	88/2/6	91/10/0	91/10/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	92/0/0	91/0/0	91/4/6	

<sup>1</sup>From March, price for half a box. — <sup>2</sup>Green. — <sup>3</sup>Through January 1956, f.o.b. — <sup>4</sup>November and December 1955, 3-5%. — <sup>5</sup>C.I.F. — <sup>6</sup>54%. — <sup>7</sup>Exclusive of export duty and excise. Export duty in sh/d: India - from 1 October, 1955 0/9.7; from 1 January 1956, 0/7.5; Ceylon - from 9 September 1955, 1/0.2. — <sup>8</sup>Provisional. — <sup>9</sup>Type 11 only.

<sup>1</sup>Depuis mars, prix d'une demi-caisse. — <sup>2</sup>Fèves vertes. — <sup>3</sup>Jusqu'à fin janvier 1956, f.o.b. — <sup>4</sup>Novembre et décembre 1955, 3-5%. — <sup>5</sup>C.a.f. — <sup>6</sup>54%. — <sup>7</sup>Non compris la taxe à l'exportation et les droits. Taxe à l'exportation, en shillings et pence: Inde - après le 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1955, 0/9.7; après le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1956, 0/7.5; Ceylan - après le 9 septembre 1955, 1/0.2. — <sup>8</sup>Chiffre provisoire. — <sup>9</sup>Type 11 seulement.

Table 20. - Potatoes: Prices in selected countries

Tableau 20. - Pommes de terre: Prix dans certains pays

Year and month  Année et mois	Austria	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	Netherlands	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom	United States	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales												
	Schillings/100 kg.	Dollars/75 lb.	Kroner/100 kg.	Francs/100 kg.	Marks/100 kg.	Sh/pence per 112 lb.	Lire/100 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Pesetas/100 kg.	Kronor/100 kg.	Sh/pence per longton	Dollars/100 lb.	
												I	II
1934-38	18.70	13.85	16.06	67	15.01	14/1	140	13.12	0.29	13.47	199/5	1.06	11.55
1947	19.90	2.26	17.92	—	6.60	13/6	2.866	7.50	1.05	18.58	198/8	2.67	3.37
1948	42.00	1.54	10.55	—	9.50	10/7	1.690	5.00	1.03	15.66	206/3	2.53	3.52
1949	46.15	1.36	18.82	1.353	10.40	13/9	2.654	7.00	1.20	21.76	214/0	2.10	2.72
1950	48.00	1.16	20.70	2.241	8.50	11/5	2.858	8.00	1.63	24.30	216/0	1.50	1.87
1951	64.06	3.40	20.65	1.713	11.90	10/9	2.285	—	1.86	25.84	238/4	2.68	4.12
1952	61.56	2.65	16.64	1.961	13.80	12/6	2.752	11.00	1.01	23.62	248/7	3.21	3.58
1953	42.94	1.07	20.50	1.988	11.20	12/5	2.360	13.30	1.46	24.56	253/8	1.31	1.92
1954	62.37	2.58	20.07	1.782	11.10	16/8	2.106	8.95	1.29	32.94	258/7	2.15	3.20
1955	55.31	2.21	31.20	1.185	14.50	17/8	3.097	12.50	1.26	38.73	410/8	1.77	2.98
1955 VII	—	2.94	—	1.000	20.15	20/8	—	—	1.49	83.09	—	1.47	—
VIII	—	1.82	—	800	14.85	17/3	—	—	1.25	51.82	—	1.25	—
IX	53.50	1.26	27.00	1.000	11.80	18/3	—	9.15	1.25	37.63	307/0	1.18	1.43
X	57.50	0.89	27.00	1.075	12.70	16/5	1.810	8.75	1.31	—	318/0	1.20	1.48
XI	53.00	1.25	27.57	1.203	13.15	16/1	1.970	9.70	1.29	27.53	362/0	1.38	2.05
XII	50.00	1.18	28.00	1.283	13.85	16/2	2.200	10.85	1.25	28.38	372/0	1.37	2.07
1956 I	50.00	1.37	28.87	1.500	15.35	16/11	2.290	13.20	1.31	29.00	378/6	1.65	2.53
II	50.00	1.52	32.03	2.987	17.40	17/3	2.850	12.75	1.56	30.38	399/6	1.90	2.61
III	50.00	1.81	37.23	2.803	17.80	17/4	4.630	19.30	2.19	34.33	469/6	2.23	3.08
IV	78.50	2.25	39.57	2.900	19.50	18/6	5.535	24.10	2.42	—	656/0	2.87	3.53
V	—	2.82	42.00	4.700	19.35	20/1	—	18.75	2.43	—	512/0	3.65	5.28
VI	—	3.59	—	1.920	15.45	22/2	—	—	1.86	86.25	332/6	4.42	—
VII	—	4.53	—	1.133	14.65	19/10	—	—	1.48	45.92	—	5.19	—
VIII	—	2.98	—	1.203	13.00	13/6	—	—	1.33	29.15	—	2.33	—
IX	50.00	1.59	16.00	1.303	12.35	11/1	2.100	8.45	—	21.08	200/0	1.66	1.20
X	50.00	1.50	16.00	1.270	12.50	10/1	2.480	9.45	—	19.50	214/0	1.34	1.05
XI	47.00	1.74	16.63	—	—	—	2.835	—	—	19.73	226/0	1.53	—
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg													
1934-38	11.6	12.4	11.3	3.4	12.0	12.1	12.6	11.9	1.6	12.1	12.4	2.3	13.4
1947	—	6.6	3.7	—	—	5.7	—	2.8	—	5.2	4.2	5.9	7.4
1948	—	4.5	2.2	—	2.9	4.5	2.9	1.9	—	4.3	4.4	5.6	7.8
1949	—	3.7	2.8	4.7	2.7	3.8	4.5	2.0	—	4.4	2.9	4.6	6.0
1950	1.8	3.2	3.0	6.4	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.1	—	4.7	3.0	3.3	4.1
1951	2.5	10.0	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.0	3.7	—	—	5.0	3.3	5.9	9.1
1952	2.4	8.0	2.4	5.6	3.3	3.4	4.4	2.9	—	4.4	3.4	7.1	7.9
1953	1.7	3.2	3.0	5.7	2.7	3.4	3.8	3.5	—	4.7	3.5	2.9	4.7
1954	2.4	7.7	2.9	5.1	2.6	4.6	3.4	2.4	—	6.4	3.6	4.7	7.1
1955	2.1	7.6	4.5	3.4	3.5	4.9	5.0	3.3	—	7.5	5.7	3.9	6.6
1955 VII	—	8.8	—	2.9	4.8	5.7	—	—	—	16.1	—	3.2	—
VIII	—	5.4	—	2.3	3.5	4.8	—	—	—	10.0	—	2.8	—
IX	2.1	2.8	3.9	2.9	2.8	5.0	—	2.4	—	7.3	4.2	2.6	3.2
X	2.2	2.6	3.9	3.1	3.0	4.6	2.9	2.3	—	—	4.4	2.7	3.3
XI	2.0	3.7	4.0	3.4	3.1	4.4	3.2	2.6	—	5.3	5.0	3.0	4.5
XII	1.9	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.3	4.5	3.5	2.9	—	5.5	5.1	3.0	4.6
1956 I	1.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.7	3.6	3.5	—	5.6	5.2	3.6	5.6
II	1.9	4.5	4.6	5.5	4.1	4.8	4.6	3.4	—	5.9	5.5	4.2	5.8
III	1.9	5.3	5.4	8.0	4.2	4.8	7.4	5.1	—	6.6	6.5	4.9	6.8
IV	3.0	6.6	5.7	9.3	4.4	5.1	8.9	6.3	—	—	9.0	6.3	7.8
V	—	8.4	6.1	13.4	4.4	5.6	—	4.9	—	—	7.1	8.0	11.6
VI	—	10.8	—	5.5	3.7	6.1	—	—	—	16.7	4.6	9.7	—
VII	—	13.6	—	3.2	3.5	5.5	—	—	—	8.9	—	11.4	—
VIII	—	8.9	—	3.4	3.1	3.7	—	—	—	5.6	—	5.1	—
IX	1.9	4.8	2.3	3.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.2	—	4.1	2.8	3.7	2.6
X	1.9	4.6	2.3	3.6	3.0	2.8	4.0	2.5	—	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.3
XI	1.8	5.4	2.4	—	—	—	4.5	—	—	3.8	3.1	3.4	—

<sup>1</sup>Crop year from this year forward: Austria, September-April; Canada, Western Germany, Italy, and Netherlands (1934-38 and 1947 through 1950), July-June; Denmark, Netherlands (from 1952), and United States II, September-May; Ireland and Sweden, September-August; United Kingdom, September-June.

**Austria:** Main crop, wholesale price, f.o.r. Vienna. — **Canada:** No. 1, wholesale price, St. John. — **Denmark:** Main crop, eating, average price to producers, delivered to nearest station, Zealand; from 1947, Bintje. — **France:** Sterling, common, wholesale price including tax, Halles centrales, Paris; from December 1955, called "Bintje", size 45 mm. — **Germany, Western:** Main crop, eating, average price to producers. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Average price, fairs and markets. — **Italy:** Common varieties, average price to producers, Trent. — **Netherlands:** Ware, average price to producers; from 1952, main crop, grown on clay soil only. — **Spain:** Average wholesale price. — **Sweden:** Best quality eating, sorted, wholesale price, Stockholm; 7 February through 27 April 1948, government fixed price. — **United Kingdom:** Majestic and King Edward VII varieties, average price to growers, selected markets, England and Wales; 1947 through June 1955, government fixed price including acreage payments through June 1951. — **United States:** I - Average price received by farmers. II - Eastern, wholesale price, New York.

<sup>1</sup>Campagne agricole à partir de cette année: Autriche, septembre-avril; Canada, Allemagne occidentale, Italie et Pays-Bas (1934-38 et de 1947 à fin 1950), juillet-juin; Danemark, Pays-Bas (depuis 1952) et États-Unis II, septembre-mai; Irlande et Suède, septembre-août; Royaume-Uni, septembre-juin.

**Autriche:** Récolte principale, prix de gros, franco rail, Vienne. — **Canada:** No 1, prix de gros, à Saint-Jean (N.-B.). — **Danemark:** Pommes de terre de consommation provenant du gros de la récolte, prix moyen à la production pour livraison à la gare la plus proche; à partir de 1947, variété Bintje. — **France:** Pommes de terre sterling ordinaires, prix de gros aux Halles centrales de Paris, toutes taxes comprises; à partir de décembre 1955, Bintje calibre 45 mm, au lieu de sterling ordinaires. — **Allemagne occidentale:** Pommes de terre de consommation provenant du gros de la récolte, prix moyen à la production. — **Irlande, Rép. d':** Prix moyen sur les foires et marchés. — **Italie:** Variétés ordinaires, prix moyen à la production, Trente. — **Pays-Bas:** Pommes de terre de consommation, prix moyen à la production; depuis 1952, récolte principale cultivée sur sols argileux seulement. — **Espagne:** Prix de gros moyen. — **Suède:** Meilleure qualité comestible, triée, prix de gros, Stockholm; du 7 février au 27 avril 1948, prix fixé par le gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni:** Variétés Majestic et King Edward VII, prix moyen à la production sur certains marchés, Angleterre et pays de Galles; de 1947 à juin 1955, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris une prime au titre de la superficie cultivée jusqu'à fin juin 1951. — **États-Unis I:** Prix moyen à la production. II - Pommes de terre de l'est, prix de gros à New York.

Table 21. - Sheep and lambs : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 21. - Espèce ovine : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Live weight - Poids vif					Slaughter weight - Poids net					
	Argentina	Canada	Ireland, Rep. of	Italy	United States	Australia	France	New Zealand	Union of S. Africa	United Kingdom	
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales										
	Pesos/ head	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Shillings/ 112 lb.	Lire/ 100 kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Pence/ lb.	Francs/ kg.	Pence/ lb.	Pence/ lb.	Sh.d./ lb.	Pence/ lb.
1934-38.....	8.63	8.32	37/10	1,419	9.17	5.88	15.30	7.9	5.70	0/10 1/4	7.43
1947.....	18.40	15.63	116/9	32.331	23.59	10.58	233	12.25	11.06	1/11	10.43
1948.....	21.00	22.53	122/3	32.819	25.96	10.96	318	12.54	11.50	2/1 1/4	12.75
1949.....	21.41	23.75	123/6	27.556	25.45	11.00	323	13.96	12.08	2/2 1/4	13.48
1950.....	33.53	28.33	126/9	32.163	27.30	15.69	337	23.08	13.92	2/3 1/4	14.75
1951.....	57.89	33.95	157/9	35.831	34.29	22.31	427	16.97	17.00	2/5 1/4	16.54
1952.....	62.61	26.05	133/3	36.438	27.23	20.13	445	21.71	24.29	2/7 1/4	21.77
1953.....	66.10	23.37	139/9	33.719	22.94	25.50	452	21.40	22.61	2/8	24.00
1954.....	91.08	21.60	137/9	37.022	22.00	23.10	506	24.27	24.51	2/10 1/4	25.30
1955.....	91.75	20.40	136/0	37.772	21.35	24.55	517	22.97	27.21	2/5 1/4	25.38
1955 VII.....	116.18	23.71	121/3	---	22.07	30.50	510	---	27.72	2/3 1/4	24.38
VIII.....	71.20	20.45	122/0	---	21.79	27.75	520	---	28.29	2/2 1/4	25.43
IX.....	100.00	19.18	126/9	37 500	21.11	22.25	516	---	26.90	2/1 1/4	26.44
X.....	67.00	18.37	126/0	37 500	20.58	22.00	512	24.00	25.90	2/2	27.22
XI.....	78.20	19.52	124/0	36 200	19.28	21.50	516	23.83	26.80	2/2	24.95
XII.....	92.20	20.01	122/9	39 500	18.31	20.50	540	23.50	27.60	2/4 1/2	23.76
1956 I.....	84.20	21.63	127/6	39 500	19.12	26.25	540	23.57	26.60	2/3	26.41
II.....	104.12	21.74	125/3	35 600	20.39	27.00	550	23.40	25.20	2/4	25.44
III.....	93.33	22.21	137/0	39 000	20.61	29.50	545	22.43	24.50	2/5	24.58
IV.....	115.78	22.98	149/6	37 375	21.23	33.00	572	22.03	25.70	2/6 1/2	23.79
V.....	159.84	22.35	136/0	---	27.30	32.00	574	22.00	23.70	2/5 1/4	23.36
VI.....	102.00	28.38	117/9	---	25.27	30.00	554	22.00	26.33	2/1	23.65
VII.....	97.88	25.73	115/0	---	23.52	28.25	536	---	26.94	2/3 1/4	24.11
VIII.....	---	23.54	115/9	---	22.80	27.00	530	---	27.05	1/11 1/4	25.99
IX.....	---	21.49	114/3	41 875	22.28	24.25	510	---	---	2/0	26.06
X.....	---	20.32	116/9	37 600	21.44	---	480	---	---	2/3 1/2	26.08
XI.....	---	21.30	---	36 500	---	---	---	---	---	2/0 1/4	25.56
Prices in U. S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg											
1934-38.....	2.85	18.3	18.4	22.1	20.2	21.3	78.1	28.9	26.0	46.6	33.8
1947.....	5.48	34.5	46.3	56.2	52.0	31.3	---	45.3	40.9	85.2	38.6
1948.....	6.25	49.7	48.5	53.6	57.2	32.4	121.5	46.4	42.6	95.3	47.2
1949.....	6.38	54.0	45.0	44.2	56.1	30.4	108.0	35.9	40.7	89.6	45.1
1950.....	9.99	57.5	34.9	51.5	60.2	32.3	96.4	59.4	35.8	70.7	37.9
1951.....	11.58	71.1	43.5	57.3	75.6	45.9	121.5	43.6	43.7	76.5	42.5
1952.....	12.52	58.8	36.7	58.3	60.0	41.4	127.2	53.3	62.5	81.0	56.0
1953.....	13.22	52.4	38.5	54.0	50.6	52.5	129.1	55.0	58.2	82.3	61.7
1954.....	18.22	48.9	38.0	59.2	48.5	47.5	144.6	62.4	63.0	88.1	65.1
1955.....	15.97	45.5	37.5	60.4	47.1	50.5	147.7	59.1	70.0	76.5	65.3
1955 VII.....	23.24	53.1	33.4	---	48.7	62.8	145.7	---	71.3	70.1	62.7
VIII.....	14.24	45.8	33.6	---	48.0	57.1	148.6	---	72.8	67.5	65.4
IX.....	20.00	42.7	34.9	60.0	46.5	45.8	147.4	---	69.2	66.2	68.1
X.....	9.41	40.6	34.7	59.2	45.4	45.3	146.3	61.7	66.6	66.9	70.0
XI.....	4.34	43.0	34.2	57.9	42.5	44.2	147.4	61.3	68.9	66.9	64.2
XII.....	5.12	44.2	33.8	63.2	40.4	42.2	154.3	60.4	71.0	73.3	61.1
1956 I.....	4.67	47.7	35.1	63.2	42.2	54.0	154.0	60.6	68.4	69.4	67.9
II.....	5.78	48.0	34.7	57.0	45.0	55.6	157.1	60.2	64.8	72.0	65.4
III.....	5.18	49.0	37.8	62.4	45.4	60.7	156.0	57.7	63.0	77.2	63.2
IV.....	6.42	50.8	41.2	59.8	46.9	67.9	163.4	56.6	66.1	78.4	61.2
V.....	8.88	49.8	37.5	---	60.2	65.8	164.0	55.6	61.0	76.5	60.1
VI.....	5.67	63.8	32.4	---	55.7	61.7	158.3	55.6	67.7	64.3	60.8
VII.....	5.44	57.8	31.7	---	51.9	58.1	153.1	---	69.3	62.4	62.0
VIII.....	---	53.0	31.9	---	50.3	55.6	151.4	---	69.6	61.1	66.8
IX.....	---	48.5	31.5	67.0	49.1	49.9	145.7	---	---	61.7	67.0
X.....	---	47.3	32.2	60.2	47.3	---	137.1	---	---	63.0	67.1
XI.....	---	49.0	---	58.4	---	---	---	---	---	63.7	65.7

<sup>1</sup>Season average price from this year forward : September-April. — <sup>2</sup>1937 and 1938. — <sup>3</sup>From this year forward, season beginning October. — <sup>4</sup>Average of less than 12 months. — <sup>5</sup>U.S. dollars per head from this year forward.

**Argentina:** Fat wethers, Buenos Aires : 1934-38, frigorífico ; from 1947, for export ; 1947 through 1950, up to 59 kg. ; 1951 through March 1955, up to 58 kg. ; from April 1955, medium weights. — **Canada:** Lambs, Toronto : 1934-38 and 1947 through January 1949, good handy weight ; from February 1949, good. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Fat sheep, wholesale price, Dublin. — **Italy:** Young lambs, first quality, price to producers, Perugia. — **United States:** Lambs, good and choice, wholesale price, Chicago : from May 1951, choice and prime ; includes spring lambs for the months from June through September. — **Australia:** Lambs, wholesale price, Melbourne : 1934-38 and 1947, good to prime quality ; from 1948, first and second export quality, 29-36 lb. — **France:** Sheep, first quality, wholesale price excluding tax, Paris. — **New Zealand:** Lambs, woolly, schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters : 1934-38 34 lb. ; 1947 through 1950, Prime Down Cross and Prime Canterbury, 20-36 lb. ; from 1951, North Island, Prime Down Cross ; 1951-54, 20-36 lb. ; from 1955, 29-36 lb. — **Union of South Africa:** Lambs, grade 1, price to producers, Witwatersrand area ; 1947 through 3 November 1951, government fixed price ; from 4 November 1951, auction price ; 1947 through April 1952, warm dressed weight ; from May 1952, cold weight. — **United Kingdom:** I — Fat sheep, price to producers, England and Wales ; 1947 through June 1955, government fixed price including headage payments ; monthly figures exclude payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. II — Lamb, New Zealand, frozen carcasses, Smithfield Market, London.

<sup>1</sup>Prix moyen de la campagne commerciale à partir de cette année : septembre-avril. — <sup>2</sup>1937 et 1938. — <sup>3</sup>A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale commençant en octobre. — <sup>4</sup>Moyenne de moins de 12 mois. — <sup>5</sup>A partir de cette année, dollars E.-U. par tête.

**Argentine:** Béliers châtres, gras, Buenos Aires : 1934-38, pour frigorifiques ; depuis 1947, pour exportation ; de 1947 à fin 1950, jusqu'à 59 kg ; de 1951 à fin mars 1955, jusqu'à 58 kg ; depuis avril 1955, poids moyen. — **Canada:** Agneaux, Toronto : 1934-38 et de 1947 à fin janvier 1949, bon poids moyen ; depuis février 1949, bons. — **Irlande, Rép. d' :** Moutons gras, prix de gros, Dublin. — **Italie:** Jeunes agneaux, première qualité, prix à la production, Pérouse. — **Etats-Unis:** Agneaux, qualités bonne et choix, prix de gros, Chicago ; depuis mai 1951, qualités choix et extra qui comprennent, de juin à septembre, les agneaux de printemps. — **Australie:** Agneaux, prix de gros, Melbourne ; 1934-38 et 1947, qualités bonne à première ; depuis 1948, agneaux de première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 29-36 lb. — **France:** Moutons, première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zélande:** Agneaux, avec laine, prix tarifés payés par les négociants et les exportateurs de viande : 1934-38 34 lb. ; de 1947 à fin 1950, « Prime Down Cross » et « Prime Canterbury », 20-36 lb. ; depuis 1951, Ile du Nord, « Prime Down Cross » ; 1951-54, 20-36 lb. ; depuis 1955, 29-36 lb. — **Union Sud-Africaine:** Agneaux, qualité I, prix à la production dans la région du Witwatersrand ; de 1947 au 3 novembre 1951, fixé par le gouvernement ; depuis le 4 novembre 1951, prix aux enchères ; de 1947 à fin avril 1952, poids au dépeçage ; depuis mai 1952, poids de la carcasse refroidie. — **Royaume-Uni:** I — Mouton gras, prix à la production, Angleterre et pays de Galles ; de 1947 à fin juin 1955, prix fixé par le gouvernement, y compris les primes ; les chiffres mensuels ne comprennent pas les versements au titre du « Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ». II — Agneaux néo-zélandais, carcasses congelées, marché de Smithfield, Londres.

Table 22. - Pigs : Prices in selected countries

Year and month Année et mois	Live weight - Poids vif					Slaughter weight - Poids net						
	Argentina	France	Germany, W.	Netherlands	United States	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland, Rep. of	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales											
	Centavos/kg.	Francs/kg.	Marks/50 kg.	Guilders/100 kg.	Dollars/100 lb.	Pence/lb.	Dollars/100 lb.	Kroner/kg.	Sh./112 lb.	Kroner/kg.	Öre/kg.	Sh/pence per 20 lb.
1934-38	37.8	6.39	50.4	153	19.14	5.40	...	1.67	59/7	1.19	121	12/0
1947	126.9	165	—	148	25.21	11.72	22.04	3.18	179/8	3.78	247	31/10
1948	122.1	—	71.2	160	23.27	13.19	29.96	3.94	194/0	4.19	257	35/1
1949	107.2	148	108.4	156	18.62	13.94	30.20	4.07	190/4	4.40	254	40/7
1950	164.7	144	122.1	162	18.39	17.79	28.98	3.91	194/4	4.47	253	46/3
1951	241.2	213	130.7	185	20.74	21.94	32.85	4.24	246/0	4.70	306	51/7
1952	284.9	204	123.2	201	18.28	27.08	25.70	4.47	255/8	4.94	356	54/8
1953	314.7	174	124.8	176	22.03	29.71	30.50	4.12	256/8	4.98	323	57/1
1954	349.7	211	131.0	179	22.13	24.40	30.90	4.01	225/9	5.54	328	49/0
1955	368.0	191	117.4	164	15.16	24.40	25.05	4.10	225/6	4.99	360	51/3
1955 VII	370.0	165	110.7	146	17.83	25.50	26.68	3.94	215/0	4.90	352	37/11
VIII	356.0	175	123.2	155	16.31	27.00	27.12	3.94	218/9	4.90	363	42/5
IX	370.0	180	128.7	160	16.18	28.00	26.74	4.04	223/9	4.95	367	47/8
X	351.7	170	130.9	166	14.44	29.25	23.42	4.37	231/9	5.10	374	49/1
XI	367.5	177	129.9	168	12.23	28.00	22.57	4.59	235/3	5.18	388	45/3
XII	381.2	178	126.2	174	10.75	26.50	22.64	4.45	222/9	5.35	394	36/0
1956 I	420.0	177	123.7	168	11.47	25.75	22.47	4.23	223/3	4.72	391	33/3
II	400.2	181	125.1	170	12.28	28.50	22.51	4.24	221/6	4.60	392	40/0
III	389.8	182	123.3	162	12.98	28.75	22.60	4.46	219/0	4.60	392	41/11
IV	387.1	175	121.5	162	15.13	28.00	22.18	4.46	229/3	4.60	392	40/8
V	399.3	175	121.9	166	16.36	29.00	23.32	4.49	243/0	4.60	394	39/7
VI	432.4	185	121.3	167	16.73	31.00	26.47	4.78	241/9	4.60	400	41/7
VII	413.5	200	126.9	177	16.48	32.50	27.65	4.77	243/0	4.60	406	40/9
VIII	395.2	215	135.6	—	16.81	32.50	26.89	4.64	230/0	4.60	405	41/11
IX	412.8	190	133.3	184	16.30	32.75	28.04	4.58	225/9	5.00	431	43/1
X	424.2	182	132.5	187	15.74	—	29.50	4.46	224/9	—	428	42/3
XI	—	—	—	—	14.95	—	29.72	4.35	—	—	426	43.5

Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg

	Argentina	France	Germany, W.	Netherlands	United States	Australia	Canada	Denmark	Ireland, Rep. of	Norway	Sweden	United Kingdom
1934-38	12.5	30.7	40.4	129.1	120.2	19.5	...	36.7	29.0	29.4	130.7	32.6
1947	37.8	—	—	55.8	55.6	34.7	48.6	66.3	71.3	76.2	68.7	70.7
1948	36.4	—	42.8	60.3	51.3	39.1	66.1	82.1	76.9	84.2	71.5	77.9
1949	31.9	51.3	60.8	53.8	41.0	37.8	65.4	77.3	67.0	80.8	62.5	82.1
1950	32.9	41.2	58.1	42.6	40.5	36.6	58.8	56.6	53.6	62.6	48.9	71.4
1951	48.2	60.9	62.2	48.7	45.7	45.1	68.8	61.4	67.8	65.8	59.1	79.6
1952	57.0	58.3	58.7	52.9	40.3	55.7	58.0	64.7	70.4	69.2	69.8	84.4
1953	62.9	49.7	59.4	46.3	48.6	61.1	68.1	59.6	70.7	67.7	62.4	88.1
1954	69.9	60.3	62.4	47.1	48.8	50.2	70.0	58.1	62.2	77.6	63.4	75.6
1955	62.8	54.6	55.9	43.1	33.4	50.2	55.9	59.4	62.1	69.9	69.8	79.1
1955 VII	74.0	47.1	52.7	38.4	39.3	52.5	59.8	57.0	59.2	68.6	68.0	58.5
VIII	71.2	50.0	58.7	40.8	36.0	55.6	60.7	57.0	60.3	68.6	70.2	65.5
IX	74.0	51.4	61.3	42.1	35.7	57.6	59.5	58.5	61.7	69.3	70.9	73.6
X	49.4	48.6	62.3	43.7	31.8	60.2	51.7	63.3	63.9	71.4	72.5	75.7
XI	20.4	50.6	61.9	44.2	27.0	57.6	49.8	66.4	64.8	72.5	75.4	69.8
XII	21.1	50.9	60.1	45.8	23.7	54.5	50.0	64.4	61.4	74.9	76.2	55.6
1956 I	23.3	50.6	58.9	44.2	25.3	53.0	49.6	61.2	61.5	66.1	75.6	51.3
II	22.2	51.7	59.6	44.7	27.1	58.6	49.7	61.4	61.0	64.4	75.8	61.7
III	21.6	52.0	58.7	42.6	28.6	59.2	49.9	64.6	60.4	64.4	75.8	64.7
IV	21.5	50.0	57.9	42.6	33.4	57.6	49.0	64.6	63.2	64.4	75.8	62.8
V	22.2	50.0	58.0	43.7	36.1	59.7	52.0	65.0	67.0	64.4	76.2	61.1
VI	24.0	52.9	57.8	43.9	36.9	63.8	59.5	69.2	66.6	64.4	77.3	64.2
VII	23.0	57.1	60.4	46.6	36.3	66.9	62.1	69.1	67.0	64.4	78.5	62.9
VIII	22.0	61.4	64.6	—	37.1	66.9	60.5	67.2	63.4	64.4	78.3	64.7
IX	22.9	54.3	63.5	48.4	35.9	67.4	63.3	66.3	62.2	70.0	83.3	66.5
X	23.6	52.0	63.1	49.2	34.7	—	67.2	64.6	61.9	—	82.8	65.2
XI	—	—	—	—	33.0	—	68.3	63.0	—	—	82.3	67.0

1937 and 1938. — 1935-38. — \*Provisional.

1937 et 1938. — 1935-38. — \*Chiffre provisoire.

**Argentina:** Barrows and gilts, Buenos Aires; 1934-38, special heavy, 120-140 kg.; 1947 through 1954, 115-130 kg.; 1955 through July 1956, 121-140 kg.; from August 1956, over 140 kg. — **France:** Pigs, first quality, wholesale price excluding tax, Paris; from May 1954, second class equivalent to former "first quality." — **Germany, Western:** Pigs, well flesher, 100-119.5 kg.; 1934-38 and 1948, four markets; from 1949, 24 markets. — **Netherlands:** Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United States:** Barrows and gilts, wholesale price, Chicago. — **Australia:** Baconers, wholesale price, Sydney; 1934-38, 130-150 lb.; 1947, 130-150 lb.; from 1948, first and second export quality, 140-150 lb. — **Canada:** Dressed, B1, Toronto; from 1947, including a premium of \$1.00 per head. — **Denmark:** Price to producers paid by co-operative slaughterhouses; 1934-38, first class, 58-64 kg.; 1947 ad 1948, 60-80 kg.; after 1948, weight limits gradually reduced; from 1954, first class, approximately 60-70 kg. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Baconers, wholesale price, selected markets. — **Norway:** Pigs under 100 kg.; price to producers, six largest cities. — **Sweden:** First class, average price to producers, including government subsidies. — **United Kingdom:** Baconers, average price, England and Wales; 1934-38, first and second quality, selected auction markets; 1947 through June 1954, average of fixed prices of all pigs delivered to curers; from July 1954, fat pigs, 200 lb. and over, live weight, selected auctions markets, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme.

**Argentina:** Châtrons et jeunes truies, Buenos Aires; 1934-38, spéciaux, lourds, 120-140 kg.; de 1947 à fin 1954, 115-130 kg.; de 1955 à fin juillet 1956, 121-140 kg.; depuis août 1956, de plus de 140 kg. — **France:** Porcs de première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris; depuis mai 1954, deuxième catégorie au lieu de première qualité. — **Allemagne occidentale:** Porcs de 110 à 119,5 kg.; 1934-38 et 1948, quatre marchés; depuis 1949, 24 marchés. — **Pays-Bas:** Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Etats-Unis:** Châtrons et jeunes truies, prix de gros, Chicago. — **Australie:** Porcs à bacon, prix de gros, Sydney; 1934-38, 130-150 lb.; 1947, 130-160 lb.; depuis 1948, et première et deuxième qualités d'exportation, 140-150 lb. — **Canada:** Porcs dépouillés, qualité B1, Toronto; depuis 1947, y compris une prime de \$1 par tête. — **Danemark:** Prix à la production payés par les abattoirs coopératifs; 1934-38, première catégorie, 58-64 kg.; 1947 et 1948, 60-80 kg.; après 1948, les poids limites ont été graduellement diminués; depuis 1954, première catégorie, environ 60-70 kg. — **Irlande, Rép. d':** Porcs à bacon, prix de gros sur certains marchés. — **Norvège:** Porcs de moins de 100 kg, prix à la production, six villes principales. — **Suède:** Première qualité, prix moyen à la production, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Royaume-Uni:** Porcs à bacon, prix moyen, Angleterre et pays de Galles; 1934-38, première et deuxième qualités, sur certains marchés aux enchères; de 1947 à fin juin 1954, moyenne des prix fixés pour tous porcs livrés aux établissements de salaison; depuis juillet 1954, porcs gras de 200 lb. et plus, poids vif, sur certains marchés aux enchères, y compris les versements au titre du « Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ».



Table 23. - Beef cattle : Prices in selected countries

Tableau 23. - Bovins de boucherie : Prix dans certains pays

Year and month — Année et mois	Live weight - Poids vif										
	Argentina	Belgium	Canada	Denmark		Germany, Western	Ireland, Rep. of	Nether- lands	United Kingdom	United States	Uruguay
				I	II						
				Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
Centavos/ kg.	Francs/ kg.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Kroner/ 100 kg.	øre/ kg.	Marks/ 50 kg.	Sh/pence per 112 lb.	Guilders/ 100 kg.	Sh/pence per 112 lb.	Dollars/ 100 lb.	Pesos/ kg.	
1934-38	23.5	5.37	5.67	41.94	56	41.1	24/5	132	42/2	9.50	10 125
1947	50.6	18.10	14.28	126.00	130	—	76/6	77	89/11	26.22	0 235
1948	53.4	26.84	18.25	132.00	134	61.6	87/9	89	98/3	30.96	0 236
1949	61.3	25.15	20.45	144.00	144	75.8	89/6	94	103/6	26.07	0 250
1950	74.4	23.92	24.74	189.61	210	75.4	92/3	129	105/3	29.68	0 251
1951	120.8	25.42	32.60	211.01	257	91.5	99/9	131	114/3	35.96	0 273
1952	161.9	25.69	25.15	206.84	247	99.4	106/3	141	125/9	33.18	0 293
1953	195.6	23.47	20.25	190.38	235	90.6	118/3	135	132/7	24.14	0 299
1954	199.5	23.52	19.25	205.29	248	95.6	115/6	139	137/6	24.66	0 447
1955	194.2	23.74	19.60	205.42	260	103.0	131/0	134	157/4	23.16	0 389
1955 VII.	188.0	25.88	19.46	219.35	279	105.2	132/6	133	151/2	22.72	0 375
VIII.	187.8	24.50	19.50	213.95	268	104.4	124/0	133	141/3	22.43	0 390
IX.	201.8	22.00	19.86	204.17	253	102.5	122/0	131	141/3	22.69	0 429
X.	196.0	22.75	19.74	200.40	250	101.2	121/3	131	138/1	22.01	0 417
XI.	182.0	22.20	19.65	200.00	251	101.5	120/3	136	138/7	20.83	0 382
XII.	192.5	23.06	19.38	202.50	258	104.6	124/3	152	142/5	20.35	0 393
1956 I.	199.6	25.00	18.46	202.50	261	105.5	121/6	147	143/0	20.02	0 384
II.	219.7	25.90	17.68	211.12	263	107.5	114/9	150	138/10	18.88	0 429
III.	213.8	26.00	17.38	215.32	269	108.2	114/0	151	135/1	19.41	0 399
IV.	208.4	26.80	17.68	222.17	275	109.9	117/3	157	135/10	20.56	...
V.	216.7	26.80	18.54	233.87	287	110.1	113/3	164	135/8	20.70	...
VI.	243.0	27.25	20.11	244.67	297	112.0	110/3	165	131/10	21.05	...
VII.	254.3	28.30	20.81	237.74	282	109.9	102/6	164	120/5	22.37	...
VIII.	270.3	26.70	21.50	233.87	275	109.9	100/3	161	114/1	25.81	...
IX.	263.7	25.10	21.21	230.00	273	107.0	92/9	157	108/9	27.27	...
X.	250.0	24.83	19.84	217.98	265	104.8	95/6	156	104/11	26.08	...
XI.	...	23.80	19.80	220.83	269	...	...	...	98/4	24.30	...
Prices in U.S. cents/kg - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg.											
1934-38	7.8	19.3	12.5	9.2	12.2	33.0	11.9	17.6	20.9	58.2	...
1947	15.1	41.3	31.5	26.3	27.1	—	30.3	29.0	35.7	57.8	15.5
1948	15.9	61.1	40.2	27.5	27.9	37.0	34.8	33.5	39.1	68.2	15.5
1949	18.3	55.5	44.4	26.6	27.3	42.5	32.4	32.4	37.5	57.5	16.5
1950	19.4	47.8	50.2	27.5	30.4	35.9	25.4	33.9	29.0	65.4	16.7
1951	24.2	50.8	68.3	30.5	37.2	43.6	27.5	34.5	31.4	79.3	18.2
1952	32.4	51.4	56.8	29.9	35.8	47.3	29.8	37.1	34.7	73.2	19.5
1953	39.1	46.9	45.4	27.6	34.0	43.1	32.6	35.5	36.5	53.2	19.9
1954	39.9	47.0	43.6	29.9	35.9	45.5	31.8	36.5	37.9	54.4	29.7
1955	33.4	47.5	43.7	29.7	37.6	49.1	36.1	35.2	43.4	51.1	24.7
1955 VII.	37.6	51.8	43.6	31.8	40.4	50.1	36.5	35.0	41.7	50.1	24.9
VIII.	37.6	49.0	43.6	31.0	38.8	49.7	34.2	35.0	38.9	49.4	25.9
IX.	40.4	44.0	44.2	29.6	36.6	48.8	33.6	34.5	38.9	50.0	25.1
X.	27.5	45.6	43.6	29.0	36.2	48.2	33.4	34.5	38.0	48.5	24.4
XI.	10.1	44.4	43.3	29.0	36.3	48.3	33.1	35.8	38.2	45.9	22.3
XII.	10.7	46.2	42.8	29.3	37.4	49.8	34.2	37.4	39.3	44.9	23.0
1956 I.	11.1	50.0	40.7	29.3	37.8	50.2	33.5	38.7	39.4	44.1	22.5
II.	12.2	51.8	39.0	30.6	38.1	51.2	31.6	39.5	38.2	41.6	23.9
III.	11.9	52.0	38.4	31.2	38.9	51.5	31.4	39.7	37.2	42.8	23.3
IV.	11.6	53.6	39.1	32.2	39.8	52.3	32.3	41.3	37.4	45.3	...
V.	12.0	53.6	41.3	33.9	41.6	52.4	31.2	43.2	37.4	45.6	...
VI.	13.5	54.5	45.2	35.4	43.0	53.3	30.3	43.4	36.3	46.4	...
VII.	14.1	56.6	46.8	34.4	40.8	50.9	28.2	43.2	33.2	49.3	...
VIII.	15.0	53.4	48.4	33.9	39.8	50.9	27.6	42.4	31.4	56.9	...
IX.	14.6	50.2	47.9	33.3	39.5	51.0	25.6	41.3	30.0	60.1	...
X.	13.9	49.6	45.2	31.6	38.4	49.9	26.3	41.1	28.9	57.5	...
XI.	...	47.6	45.5	32.0	38.9	...	...	...	27.1	53.6	...

\*1937 and 1938. — \*1940. — \*Provisional.

\*1937 et 1938. — \*1940. — \*Chiffre provisoire.

**Argentina:** Fat steers, Buenos Aires; 1934-38, light, 450-480 kg.; from 1947, special, for export; 1947 through September 1951, 450-490 kg.; October through December 1951, 351-400 kg.; 1952, 431-480 kg.; from 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgium:** Oxen, average price to producers, excluding tax, Cureghem; from 1951, oxen with a yield of 55%; 1947, government fixed price. — **Canada:** Good steers, Toronto; 1934-38 and 1947 through May 1949, up to 1,050 lb.; from June 1949, up to 1,000 lb. — **Denmark:** I - Young cows, first class, wholesale price, Copenhagen; 1947 through 19 November 1949, government fixed price. II - 1934-38 and 1947 through February 1952, steers and young cows for export; 1934-38 and 1947 through March 1950, average of quotations, Esbjerg; April 1950 through February 1952, average of Oxexport's quotations; from March 1952, steers, first class, for export, average of Oxexport's quotations. — **Germany, Western:** Oxen, young, well-fleshed; 1934-38, 1948 and 1949, four markets; from 1950, 24 markets. — **Ireland, Rep. of:** Fat cattle, 2 to 3 years old, at fairs. — **Netherlands:** Average price received by farmers, leading markets. — **United Kingdom:** Fat cattle, average price, England and Wales; 1934-38, first and second quality steers, heifers and cow heifers, selected auction markets, including subsidies; 1947 through June 1954, weighted average of fixed prices of all grades of home-bred and imported steers, heifers and cow heifers, including quality premiums; from July 1954, steers and heifers, light, Grade A and B, selected auction markets, including payments under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme. — **United States:** Steers, good, wholesale price, Chicago; from 1951, "choice" grade equivalent to former "good" grade. — **Uruguay:** Steers, average price paid by freezing works, Montevideo.

**Argentina:** Bouvillons gras, Buenos Aires; 1934-38, légers, 450-480 kg.; depuis 1947, spéciaux, pour exportation; 1947 à fin septembre 1951, 450-490 kg.; d'octobre à fin décembre 1951, 351-400 kg.; 1952, 431-480 kg.; depuis 1953, 460-490 kg. — **Belgique:** Bœufs, prix moyen à la production à Cureghem, taxes non comprises; depuis 1951, bœufs ayant un rendement de 55%; en 1947, prix officiel. — **Canada:** Bouvillons bons, à Toronto; 1934-38 et de 1947 à mai 1949, jusqu'à 1 050 lb.; depuis juin 1949, jusqu'à 1 000 lb. — **Danemark:** I - Jeunes vaches, première qualité, prix de gros à Copenhague; de 1947 au 19 novembre 1949, prix fixé par le gouvernement. II - 1934-38 et de 1947 jusqu'à fin février 1952, bouvillons et jeunes vaches pour l'exportation; 1934-38 et de 1947 à fin mars 1950, moyenne des cours, Esbjerg; d'avril 1950 à fin février 1952, moyenne des cours, Oxexport; depuis mars 1952, bouvillons de première classe pour l'exportation, moyenne des cours, Oxexport. — **Allemagne occidentale:** Jeunes bœufs, bien en chair, 1934-38, 1948 et 1949, quatre marchés; depuis 1950, 24 marchés. — **Irlande, Rép. d':** Bovins gras de 2 à 3 ans, dans les foires. — **Pays-Bas:** Prix moyen à la production, principaux marchés. — **Royaume-Uni:** Bovins gras, prix moyen, Angleterre et pays de Galles; 1934-38, bouvillons, génisses et jeunes vaches de première et deuxième qualités, sur certains marchés, y compris les subventions; de 1947 à fin juin 1954, moyenne pondérée des prix fixés pour toutes catégories de bouvillons, génisses et jeunes vaches indigènes et importés, y compris les primes de qualité; depuis juillet 1954, bouvillons et, génisses, légers, catégories A et B, sur certains marchés aux enchères, y compris les versements au titre du « Fatstock Guarantee Scheme ». — **Etats-Unis:** Bouvillons, bonne qualité, prix de gros à Chicago; depuis mai 1951, la qualité « choix » équivalait à la qualité « bonne » d'autrefois. — **Uruguay:** Bouvillons, prix moyen payé par les frigorifiques, à Montevideo.

Table 23. - Beef cattle : Prices in selected countries (concluded)

Tableau 23. - Bovins de boucherie : Prix dans certains pays (fin)

Year and month — Année et mois	Slaughter weight - Poids net							
	Australia	France	New Zealand	Sweden	Union of South Africa	United Kingdom		
	Prices in local currencies - Prix en monnaies nationales							
	Sh/pence per 100 lb.	Francs/ kg.	Sh/pence per 100 lb.	Öre/kg.	Sh/pence per 100 lb.	Pence per lb.		
						I	II	III
1934-38 .....	26/5	7.82	...	196	30/8	6.00	—	4 01
1947 .....	51/0	164	151/0	185	65/3	...	9.15	9.15
1948 .....	56/10	220	51/0	213	68/4	...	9 03	9 03
1949 .....	69/6	210	57/3	247	77/4	14 36	12.23	12.23
1950 .....	92/6	204	75/7	272	77/11	15 75	13 50	13.50
1951 .....	109/0	270	50/4	294	98/11	17.36	15 13	15.13
1952 .....	130/11	283	100/11	340	127/5	21 82	19 55	19.55
1953 .....	125/4	236	104/0	394	127/5	24.44	21 50	21.50
1954 .....	142/7	231	109/0	261	130/3	26 08	22 53	21 76
1955 .....	177/11	257	82/11	375	132/3	28 21	21 96	18 78
1955 VII .....	128/0	272	—	390	131/3	27 46	25 35	21 67
VIII .....	132/0	262	—	376	135/9	27 03	25 38	22 58
IX .....	133/3	258	—	375	137/10	25 38	24 50	21 79
X .....	127/6	258	110/0	375	139/0	28 69	22 56	21 15
XI .....	132/9	260	165/6	385	139/0	21 53	17 90	16 96
XII .....	126/10	272	97/11	393	139/0	25 76	18 50	17 25
1956 I .....	127/9	286	91/3	415	138/6	22 81	16 82	16 63
II .....	119/0	288	89/6	420	135/9	24 39	15 81	15 05
III .....	118/10	298	77/7	420	135/5	20 46	14 32	13 37
IV .....	120/9	305	60/0	420	135/9	26 26	15 27	13 52
V .....	117/3	320	59/4	419	131/3	21 30	15 50	14 23
VI .....	120/0	320	55/0	418	130/2	25 26	20 12	18 12
VII .....	132/9	310	—	433	131/11	25 97	—	18 43
VIII .....	121/9	320	—	417	134/2	21 57	—	17 79
IX .....	134/3	305	—	414	—	21 38	—	16 92
X .....	—	274	—	391	—	21 65	—	16 37
XI .....	—	—	—	401	—	17 75	15 00	15 17
Prices in U.S. cents/kg. - Prix en cents des E.-U./kg								
1934-38 .....	11.5	37.9	...	24 3	16 6	27.3	—	18 2
1947 .....	18.1	—	18.5	51 5	29 0	—	33.9	33.9
1948 .....	20.2	82 3	22 3	59.3	30 4	—	33 3	33.3
1949 .....	22 6	62 2	17 6	62 4	28 7	48.1	40 9	40 9
1950 .....	20.4	58 3	23 3	52 6	24 1	40.5	34 7	34.7
1951 .....	26.9	77.2	27.9	56 8	30 5	44 7	38 9	38.9
1952 .....	32.4	80 8	31 1	65.7	39.4	56.1	50 3	50.3
1953 .....	31.0	67.5	32.1	76.2	39.4	62.9	55 3	55 3
1954 .....	35.2	65.0	33 6	69 8	40 1	67.1	58 0	56.0
1955 .....	31.6	73.4	25 6	72 5	40 8	72.8	56 5	58 3
1955 VII .....	31.6	77.7	—	75 4	40 4	70 6	65 2	55.7
VIII .....	32.6	74 9	—	72.7	41.9	69 5	65 3	58.1
IX .....	32.8	73.7	—	72.5	42.5	65.3	63.0	56.0
X .....	31.5	71.7	34.0	72.5	42.9	72 2	58 0	54 4
XI .....	32.8	74 3	32.6	74 4	42.9	55 4	46 0	43.6
XII .....	31.3	77.7	30 2	76 9	42.9	66 3	47 6	44 4
1956 I .....	31.5	81.7	28 2	80 2	42.7	58 7	43 3	42 8
II .....	29.4	82.3	27 6	81.2	41.9	62.7	40 7	38 7
III .....	29.3	82.3	23.9	81.2	41.8	52 6	36 8	34 4
IV .....	29.8	87.4	18 5	81.2	41 9	67 5	39 3	34.8
V .....	29.1	91.4	18 3	80.8	40 4	54 8	39.9	36.5
VI .....	29 6	91.4	17.0	80.8	40 2	65.0	51 7	46 6
VII .....	32.8	88.6	—	83.7	40 7	66.8	—	47.4
VIII .....	30 1	91.4	—	80.6	41.4	55.5	—	45.8
IX .....	33.3	87.4	—	80 0	—	55.0	—	43.5
X .....	—	78.3	—	75 6	—	55 7	—	42.1
XI .....	—	—	—	77.5	—	45.7	38 6	39 0

\*1935-38. — \*From this year forward, season beginning October.

\*1935-38. — \*A partir de cette année, campagne commerciale commençant en octobre.

**Australia** : Wholesale price, Brisbane : 1934-38 and 1947, bullocks, chiller grade; from 1948, oxen and heifers, first and second export quality, 650-700 lb. — **France** : Oxen, first quality, wholesale price excluding tax Paris. — **New Zealand** : Quarter beef, good average quality, schedule prices issued by meat operators and exporters : 1947, ox and heifer, bone-in, 720 lb. and under; 1948 and 1949, ox, 720 lb. and under; 1950, ox and heifer, 720 lb. and under; from 1951, North Island, ox and heifer; 1951, 720 lb. and under; 1952, all weights; 1953 under 880 lb.; from 1954, under 800 lb. — **Sweden** : First and second class, price to producers, including government subsidies. — **Union of South Africa** : Prime beef A, price to producers, Witwatersrand area : 1947 through 15 January 1956, government fixed price; from 16 January 1956, auction price : 1934-38 and 1947 through 1955, warm dressed weight; from 1956, cold weight. — **United Kingdom** : I - Beef, Argentine, hindquarters, chilled, Smithfield Market, London. II - Beef, Argentine, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London. III - Beef, Australian, hindquarters, frozen, Smithfield Market, London.

**Australia** : Prix de gros à Brisbane : 1934-38 et 1947, bœufs, qualité pour viande réfrigérée; depuis 1948, bœufs et génisses d'exportation de première et deuxième qualités, 650-700 lb. — **France** : Bœufs de première qualité, prix de gros hors taxes, Paris. — **Nouvelle-Zélande** : Quartier de bœuf, bonne qualité moyenne, prix tarifé des négociants et exportateurs de viande : 1947, bœufs et génisses, avec os, 720 lb. et moins; 1948 et 1949, bœufs, 720 lb. et moins; 1950, bœufs et génisses, 720 lb. et moins; depuis 1951, Ile du Nord, bœufs et génisses; 1951, 720 lb. et moins; 1952, tous poids; 1953, moins de 880 lb.; depuis 1954, moins de 800 lb. — **Suède** : Bovins de première et deuxième qualités, prix à la production, y compris les subventions du gouvernement. — **Union Sud-Africaine** : Bœuf de première qualité «A», prix à la production, région du Witwatersrand; de 1947 au 15 janvier 1956, prix fixé par le gouvernement; depuis le 16 janvier 1956, prix aux enchères; 1934-38 et de 1947 à fin 1955, poids au dépeçage; depuis 1956, poids de la carcasse refroidie. — **Royaume-Uni** : I - Bœuf d'Argentine, quartiers de derrière, réfrigérés, marché de Smithfield, Londres. II - Bœuf d'Argentine, quartiers de derrière, congelés, marché de Smithfield, Londres; III - Bœuf australien, quartiers de derrière, congelés, marché de Smithfield, Londres.

Table 24. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra)

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P) et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra)

Year and month — Année et mois	Australia <sup>1</sup>			Austria <sup>2</sup>			Belgium			Canada			China (Taiwan) <sup>3</sup>			Denmark <sup>4</sup> VII 1935- VI 1940 = 100
	1945-50 = 100 <sup>5</sup>			1937 = 100			1951-52 = 100			1935-39 = 100			1952 = 100			
	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra <sup>6</sup>	R	P	Ra <sup>6</sup>	
1947	83	90	93	...	...	...	—	—	—	216	158	137	—	—	—	218
1948	113	100	113	...	...	...	—	—	—	256	184	139	—	—	—	257
1949	116	112	104	423	450	94	—	—	—	255	192	133	—	—	—	258
1950	146	124	118	514	579	89	88	89	98	261	197	132	57	61	93	255
1951	228	160	143	680	768	89	100	97	103	297	218	136	69	74	93	273
1952	181	191	95	698	792	88	100	103	97	274	230	119	100	100	100	284
1953	193	198	97	676	789	86	95	102	93	250	225	111	135	137	99	279
1954	181	197	92	742	856	87	96	105	91	237	224	106	125	127	98	279
1955	178	201	89	741	888	83	89	108	83	228	224	102	137	139	99	288
1955 VII	—	—	—	744	877	85	90	108	83	237	—	—	130	132	98	281
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	108	83	226	226	100	130	133	98	283
IX	167	203	82	—	—	—	90	108	84	226	—	—	131	132	99	289
X	—	—	—	749	893	84	91	108	84	221	—	—	137	138	99	306
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	108	82	220	—	—	154	154	100	319
XII	170	203	84	—	—	—	89	108	82	220	—	—	152	153	99	310
1956 I	—	—	—	730	888	82	88	108	82	217	222	98	154	154	100	297
II	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	109	87	217	—	—	156	156	100	300
III	177	204	87	—	—	—	95	109	87	218	—	—	152	156	97	309
IV	—	—	—	742	893	83	94	109	86	220	231	95	150	156	96	297
V	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	109	84	224	—	—	147	154	95	282
VI	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	109	82	232	—	—	135	144	94	293
VII	—	—	—	770	925	83	89	111	80	238	—	—	132	139	95	292
VIII	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	112	79	233	235	99	136	140	97	—
IX	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	111	79	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
X	—	—	—	767	929	83	90	111	81	228	—	—	—	—	—	—
XI	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	112	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Year and month Année et mois	Finland		France	Germany, Western <sup>4</sup>			Greece			India			Ireland, Rep. of	Japan <sup>5</sup>		
	1937-39 = 100		1949 = 100	1950/51 = 100			1938 = 1			Assam			1953 = 100	IV 1951-III 1952 = 100		
	R	P	P	R	P	Ra <sup>6</sup>	R	P	Ra <sup>6</sup>	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra <sup>6</sup>
1947	998	677	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...
1948	1 217	800	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...
1949	1 061	875	100	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...
1950	1 234	973	103	100	100	100	...	...	...	*172	*160	*108	82	...	...	...
1951	1 482	1 231	129	116	113	103	389	466	84	202	172	117	91	100	100	100
1952	1 553	1 158	145	113	114	99	386	459	84	145	148	98	94	104	104	100
1953	1 513	1 179	139	112	115	97	434	485	89	135	136	99	100	123	106	115
1954	1 500	1 183	133	116	116	100	499	526	95	123	133	93	99	120	109	110
1955	1 663	1 186	130	123	117	105	535	561	95	114	130	88	103	122	108	113
1955 VII	1 679	1 174	...	122	...	...	532	556	96	114	128	89	100	122	108	113
VIII	1 689	1 175	...	118	115	103	538	557	97	120	135	89	98	122	108	113
IX	1 667	1 177	129	116	...	...	548	560	98	118	134	88	100	122	108	113
X	1 661	1 179	...	120	...	...	548	566	97	117	134	87	103	122	108	113
XI	1 796	1 182	...	122	115	106	544	576	95	114	133	85	107	121	107	113
XII	1 810	1 172	131	123	...	...	544	592	94	103	132	78	107	120	106	113
1956 I	1 823	1 178	...	124	...	...	544	585	93	100	129	78	103	120	107	112
II	1 931	1 181	...	131	119	110	564	600	94	116	134	87	100	121	107	113
III	1 932	1 194	132	136	...	...	597	633	94	123	135	91	98	123	107	115
IV	1 938	1 196	...	137	...	...	615	645	95	130	136	95	100	123	108	114
V	1 924	1 265	...	134	121	111	612	634	96	135	138	98	95	122	108	115
VI	1 884	1 276	130	133	...	...	609	616	99	133	140	95	94	122	108	115
VII	1 896	1 273	...	127	...	...	595	614	97	143	140	102	93	122	107	114
VIII	1 868	1 274	...	128	121	106	583	606	96	154	143	108	92	122	108	115
IX	1 893	1 299	131	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	108	114
X	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	109	113
XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE: See FAO Yearbook of Food and Agricultural Statistics, 1955 - Part 1, Production, for sources of data and for description of the coverage and weights of items in the country index series. Similar country notes will be prepared as new index series are added or changes made in the old series.

NOTE: Pour la source des données et les produits et coefficients de pondération ayant servi à établir les nombres-indices nationaux, se reporter à l'Annuaire de statistiques agricoles et alimentaires - 1955. Partie 1 — Production. Des notes analogues accompagneront la publication de nouvelles séries ou la modification des séries déjà parues.

For notes, see end of table.

Pour les notes, voir fin du tableau.

Table 24. - Index numbers: Prices received by farmers (R), prices paid by farmers (P), and ratio of prices received to prices paid (Ra) (concluded)

Year and month Année et mois	Netherlands <sup>a</sup>			Norway <sup>a</sup>			Portugal		Sweden <sup>a</sup>		Switzerland			U. of S. Africa <sup>a</sup>		United States <sup>1a</sup>			
	1949/50-1952/53=100			IV 1938-III 1939=100			1938=100	1954/55=100	1948=100		1948=100			VII 1936-VI 1939=100		1935-39=100			
	R	P	Ra <sup>b</sup>	R	P	Ra	R	R	R	P	Ra	R	P	Ra	R	R	P	Ra <sup>b</sup>	
1947	86	80	108	242	165	147	261	—	96	96	100	233	257	192	134				
1948	87	84	104	247	166	149	275	—	100	100	100	261	267	208	128				
1949	88	87	101	250	170	147	299	—	97	99	98	300	233	200	116				
1950	98	93	105	264	212	125	285	83	94	96	99	486	240	204	118				
1951	106	107	99	287	238	121	267	95	95	103	93	355	281	225	125				
1952	107	110	97	300	252	119	279	103	97	105	92	411	268	229	117				
1953	103	108	95	296	256	116	286	99	95	103	92	411	240	223	108				
1954	103	116	89	326	259	126	249	100	97	103	94	378	222	223	100				
1955	105	118	89	339	256	132	233	110	89	107	92	...	221	224	98				
1955 VII	95	116	82	331	255	130	222	106	99	107	92	391	221	224	99				
VIII	99	115	86	352	254	139	221	106	99	107	92	393	217	223	97				
IX	105	115	91	326	254	128	224	105	100	107	93	362	219	222	99				
X	113	115	98	351	254	138	228	104	100	107	93	360	214	224	96				
XI	114	115	99	352	253	139	231	107	101	107	94	355	209	223	94				
XII	113	116	97	357	252	142	233	110	101	108	93	357	208	223	93				
1956 I	109	116	94	352	257	137	235	110	99	108	92	354	210	224	94				
II	110	119	92	350	257	136	237	111	100	108	92	357	210	224	94				
III	109	120	91	349	258	135	246	112	101	109	93	362	214	225	95				
IV	105	121	87	350	263	133	248	112	102	110	93	368	214	227	96				
V	105	122	86	344	269	128	243	112	102	110	93	372	225	228	99				
VI	104	121	86	342	302	113	238	111	102	111	92	374	230	228	101				
VII	107	121	88	344	302	114	232	111	100	110	91	372	227	229	99				
VIII	111	121	92	342	301	114	236	112	100	111	91	401	221	230	96				
IX	110	121	91	350	305	116	238	...	101	111	92	...	220	229	96				
X	112	121	92	348	303	115	...	...	101	111	92	...	218	229	95				
XI	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	112	93	...	218	231	94				

<sup>1</sup>Annual figures refer to month of June only. Corresponding indices for December are shown below:

	R	P	Ra
1947	93	94	100
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98
1954	171	198	86
1955	170	203	84

<sup>a</sup>Annual averages refer to crop year: Austria, Germany, Netherlands, and Union of South Africa, July-June; Japan and Norway, April-March; Sweden, September-August. — <sup>b</sup>China (Taiwan): Provincial Government, Bureau of Accounts and Statistics. The index series of prices received by farmers includes 15 commodities divided into two groups, namely, agricultural crops with a weight of 85, and livestock and livestock products with a weight of 15. Agricultural crops comprise paddy, rice, sweet potatoes, centrifugal sugar, soybeans, wheat, groundnuts, tea leaves, flax, tobacco leaves, and bananas, while livestock and livestock products comprise pigs, chickens, ducks and duck eggs. The price of centrifugal sugar is used to represent the price of sugar cane, the entire harvest of which is collected from farmers by the Taiwan Sugar Company in exchange for refined sugar at a fixed ratio. Individual weights are based on the value of the sales of each item during the base year. The index series of prices paid by farmers includes 19 commodities divided into two groups, namely, cultivation costs with a weight of 30, and domestic expenditure with a weight of 70. Cultivation costs comprise: ammonium sulphate, calcium phosphate, potassium chloride, bean cakes, rice husks, hoes, and deep-plowing plows, while domestic expenditures comprise rice, pork, groundnut oil, salted fish, centrifugal sugar, rice wine, salt, cigarettes, cotton cloth, laundry soap, electricity, and aspirin. Individual weights are based on the value of purchases during the base year in the case of cultivation costs, and on the results of the Agricultural Household Expenditure Survey of 1950, adjusted to 1952 conditions, in the case of domestic expenditure. — <sup>c</sup>Original base VII 1909-VI 1914 = 100 converted to VII 1935 - VI 1940 = 100 by using a conversion factor of 0.7974, supplied by the Landakonomiske Driftsbureau. — <sup>d</sup>Average of 10 half-years ending June 1950 = 100. — <sup>e</sup>Ratio calculated by FAO. — <sup>f</sup>Germany, Western: Source: Wirtschaft und Statistik (monthly). Statistisches Bundesamt. The national index series for this country have been revised. The new series of prices received by farmers includes 67 commodities classified into 14 groups with the following weights: grains and pulses 96.84; seed 20.92; potatoes and sugar beet 92.15; oilseeds and fiber plants 6.65; hay and straw 2.29; tobacco and hops 17.96; fruit 33.02; vegetables 22.55; grape must 20.23; slaughter animals 340.94; store animals 67.64; milk 234.27; eggs 34.12; wool, hides, and skins 10.42. The weights are based on the quantities of each item sold by farmers during the three crop years 1949/50, 1950/51 and 1951/52. The index series of prices paid by farmers includes 93 commodities classified into 11 groups with the following weights: commercial fertilizers 124.01; feedstuffs 175.39; seed 37.97; store animals 142.65; pesticides 13.48; fuel and power 46.85; general operating expenses 91.33; maintenance of buildings 39.28; maintenance of machinery and implements 176.22; new buildings 29.76; new machinery 123.06. The weighting system is based on the quantities of each item purchased by farmers in 1952/53. — <sup>g</sup>August-December. — <sup>h</sup>Original base 1910-14 = 100, converted to 1935-39 = 100 by using conversion factors of 0.93110 for prices received and 0.79872 for prices paid, supplied by U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Tableau 24. - Nombres-indices: Prix reçus par les agriculteurs (R), prix payés par les agriculteurs (P), et rapport prix reçus et prix payés (Ra) (fin)

<sup>1</sup>Les chiffres annuels se rapportent au mois de juin seulement. Les indices correspondants pour le mois de décembre sont les suivants:

	R	P	Ra
1947	93	94	100
1948	115	106	109
1949	122	117	105
1950	187	139	135
1951	183	183	100
1952	184	194	95
1953	193	198	98
1954	171	198	86
1955	170	203	84

<sup>a</sup>Les moyennes annuelles s'entendent de la campagne agricole: Autriche, Allemagne, Pays-Bas et Union Sud-Africaine, juillet-juin; Japon et Norvège, avril-mars; Suède, septembre-oct. — <sup>b</sup>Chine (Taiwan): Gouvernement provincial, Bureau des comptes et statistiques. Les nombres-indices des prix reçus par les agriculteurs comprennent 15 produits divisés en deux groupes: cultures, ayant un coefficient de pondération de 85, et élevage et produits de l'élevage, ayant un coefficient de pondération de 15. Les cultures comprennent: paddy, riz, patates, sucre centrifugé, soja, blé, arachides, feuilles de thé, lin, feuilles de tabac et bananes. L'élevage et les produits de l'élevage comprennent: porcs, poules, canards et œufs de canards. Le prix du sucre centrifugé a été employé pour représenter le prix du sucre de canne dont toute la récolte est ramassée par la Taiwan Sugar Company en échange pour du sucre raffiné, selon un taux fixé. Les coefficients individuels sont basés sur la valeur des ventes de chaque produit effectuées pendant l'année de base. Les nombres-indices des prix payés par les agriculteurs comprennent 19 produits divisés en deux groupes: frais de culture, ayant un coefficient de 30, et dépenses domestiques, ayant un coefficient de 70. Les frais de culture comprennent: sulfate d'ammoniaque, phosphate de chaux, chlorure de potassium, tourteaux, balle de riz, binettes et charres pour labour profond; et les dépenses domestiques comprennent: riz, viande de porc, huile d'arachide, poisson salé, sucre centrifugé, vin de riz, sel, cigarettes, cotonnades, savon de lessive, électricité et aspirine. Les coefficients individuels sont basés sur la valeur des achats effectués pendant l'année de base, en ce qui concerne les frais de culture, et sur les résultats de l'enquête de 1950 sur les dépenses des ménages agricoles, ajustés aux conditions de 1952, en ce qui concerne les dépenses domestiques. — <sup>c</sup>L'indice VII 1935 - VI 1940 = 100 a été calculé en appliquant à l'indice original VII 1909 - VI 1914 = 100 le coefficient 0,7974 communiqué par le Landakonomiske Driftsbureau. — <sup>d</sup>Moyenne pour période de 10 demi-années finissant en juin 1950 = 100. — <sup>e</sup>Rapport calculé par la FAO. — <sup>f</sup>Allemagne occidentale: Source, Wirtschaft und Statistik (mensuel). Statistisches Bundesamt. L'indice national de ce pays a été révisé. Les nouveaux nombres-indices des prix reçus par les agriculteurs comprennent 67 produits classés en 14 groupes ayant les coefficients de pondération suivants: céréales et légumineuses 96,84; semences 20,92; pommes de terre et betteraves à sucre 92,15; oléagineux et plantes à fibres 6,65; foin et paille 2,29; tabac et houblon 17,96; fruits 33,02; légumes 22,55; moût 20,23; animaux de boucherie 340,94; animaux de ferme 67,64; lait 234,27; œufs 34,12; laine, cuirs et peaux 10,42. Les coefficients sont basés sur les quantités de chaque produit vendues par les agriculteurs pendant les trois campagnes agricoles 1949/50, 1950/51 et 1951/52. L'indice des prix payés par les agriculteurs comprend 93 produits classés en 11 groupes ayant les coefficients de pondération suivants: engrais commerciaux 124,01; aliments du bétail 175,39; semences 37,97; animaux de ferme 142,65; insecticides 13,48; combustible et force électrique 46,85; frais généraux 91,33; entretien des immeubles 39,28; entretien des machines et des outils 176,22; nouveaux immeubles 29,76; nouvelles machines 123,06. Les coefficients sont basés sur les quantités de chaque article achetées par les agriculteurs en 1952/53. — <sup>g</sup>Août-décembre. — <sup>h</sup>L'indice 1935-39 = 100 a été calculé en appliquant à l'indice original 1910-14 = 100 le coefficient suivant communiqué par le Département de l'Agriculture des États-Unis: 0,93110 pour les prix reçus et 0,79872 pour les prix payés.



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